The New-York Times.

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THE INAUGURATION.

Crowds Arriving in Washington Hourly—The Order of the Procession—Arrangements and Decorations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The second inauguration of President Grant promises to excel, in point of attendance, military display, the ball features, and general excellence and fullness of detail, any one occasion here. Thirteen hundred passengers arrived by the train from New-York and Philadelphia last evening, the regular New-York express coming through in two sections. Upward of 1,000 more arrived this morning, and extra trains have been coming in all day. The city is already more crowded than at any previous time two days in advance of the day of inauguration. But Washington can accommodate more people in proportion to its size than any other city in the Union, because it has more people devoted to that particular kind of business.

THE PROCESSION.

The detail for the procession, the ceremony, the ball, and the display of fire-works will be fully completed by to-morrow night. The procession of the visiting military, with the other associations through Pennsylvania-avenue, will be the great feature of the day, as the ball will be that of the evening. The Committee on Procession last night agreed upon a general programme as follows:

Posse of police.
FIRST DIVISION.
United States Heavy Artillery.
West Point Cadets.
Naval Cadets.
Marine Corps.
Light Artillery.
SECOND DIVISION.
District of Columbia troops.
THIRD DIVISION.
Cavalry acting as an escort to President Grant and the Governor of the District of Columbia.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions will consist of infantry, and Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Divisions of civic bodies.

Major Richards, of the Metropolitan Police was also present, and arrangements were completed with him. The avenue will be cleared of all vehicles at 10 A. M. on the 4th, and the procession will move at 12 o'clock precisely. It will form west of and in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion, with the right resting on Seventeenth-street. The committee have decided to have a review of the procession in front of the Executive Mansion, at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies. A stand will be erected exclusively for the President and family, The Grand Marshal, Gen. Barry, arrived in town yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and immediately appointed Gen. Whipple Deputy Grand Marshal.

OUT-OF-TOWN MILITARY CORPS.

The Sumner corps of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived this morning at 6 o'clock, and repaired at once to their quarters in Judiciary-square. This is the first command to arrive, and is in fine condition. The Boston Lancers arrived to-night at 10 o'clock, and are quartered at the National Hotel. The Albany Burgesses Corps, the finest military organization that will participate in the inauguration, will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will quarter at the Kirkwood House until the evening of the 5th. The other troops to arrive, and their quarters while in the city, are as follows: The Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard of New-Haven, at Willard's; the Washington Greys, of Philadelphia, at Willard's; the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and the New-York Fifth Regiment, National Guard, in Judiciary-square; the Old Guard, of New-York, at Willards; the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg, at Baltimore and Philadelphia Depot; the Third New-Jersey National Guard of Elizabeth, N. J., at the armory; the city troops of Philadelphia, at Willard's; the Monumental Greys, of Baltimore, in Judiciary-square; the Attmer Guards and Richmond Zouaves, of that city, and Company F, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will arrive on Monday.

CLUBS.

Among the distinguished organizations already in the city for participation in the inaugural ceremonies is the Columbus Glee Club, over fifty strong. This club did good service in the last political campaign in Ohio, and it is meet that they should be here to enjoy some of the fruits of their labors. They are quartered at the St. James.

CLEANING AND DECORATING.

The work of cleaning the streets on the line of march of the procession commenced yesterday. The work of erecting the large platform on the east front, on which the oath will be administered, is progressing rapidly, under direction of the Congressional Convention, and will be suitably festooned. The workmen at the Washington Arsenal are busy preparing the fire-works to be furnished by the Government. The workmen of the artist who has charge of the avenue decorations are busily engaged in getting their flags and decorations in condition to be put in position on Monday morning.

FIRE-WORKS AND ILLUMINATION.

It is also probable that there will be a general illumination by the citizens on the night of the 4th. The display of fire-works will be the most elaborate and complete ever exhibited in this city. The fountains between the Executive Mansion and the Treasury building, at the north front of the Treasury, at Ninth-street, and the one at the Botanical Garden will be illuminated during the entire evening. Twelve hundred rockets will be fired from various points along the Mall extending from the Monument grounds to the Capitol. Bengal lights, Roman candles, and torches will be displayed along the Avenue, from First to Seventeenth street. Should the weather be unfavorable or doubtful, the exhibition will be deferred to the first clear evening. Prof. Gardner, Electrician at the Capitol, has his electric light, which is to be placed on the dome of the Capitol, put in perfect order, and will make immediate preparation for its assignment to position. The fire-works from New-York have arrived. They occupied three cars. Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Caffrey, has arrived, with thirty-five calcium lights.

THE BALL-ROOM.

The ball building is the great centre of attraction, and is very nearly ready. It will be fully so by Tuesday afternoon. It has been specially erected for its purpose, and is 350 feet long, with its decorations, and, including the supper, it will cost $50,000. Workmen are busy in arranging the interior decorations, the gas fixtures are nearly completed, except the gold and crimson ornaments which will be hung at the last moment. The upper edges of these ornaments are attached to hoops, and the sides are pendant, the gas-jets being seen through them. The bases of the arches that span the building, about thirty in number, are covered with a frame-work which runs up about twenty feet and comes to a point at the top. The wood-work is painted so as to resemble columns, the colors used being light brown and yellow. On the space at the tops of these are the arms of the States. The President's platform is about completed. The front is covered with white muslin, and will be hung with evergreens and embellished with rosettes. At the rear of the platform is being placed the immense radius, which promises to be the most imposing decoration of the room. Separate supper, dressing, and retiring rooms will be provided for the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the ladies of the families. The committee having in charge the management of the floor have made very complete arrangements for the satisfactory performance of their duties. The Chairman, Mr. Solmons, is having a slightly-raised platform erected on the west side of the room, from which a view of the entire assemblage may be obtained. The ball room is to be divided into six sections, each to be under the control of six assistant floor managers, who are to report to Mr. Solmons by a system of signals. The latter gentleman will have telegraphic communication with the leaders of the different bands, so that he can communicate with them as to when the music is to begin or to cease. The sections are to be designated by flags hung from the sides of the room with the number of the different sections plainly marked thereon. By this means a gentleman making an engagement with a lady for any particular dance can designate the section where he will meet her at the given time, and then be able to find her as per engagement. The two balconies for the bands are nearly ready. That situated over the main entrance, on Fourth-street, is being covered with red, white, and blue canvas. That located at the south end of the building will not be finished until Monday. On the first-mentioned balcony will be placed the Annapolis Naval Academy Band. This will supply the music for dancing, while the West Point and Marine Bands will play alternate marches.

GAY UNIFORMS.

Secretary Fish has addressed communications to the members of the diplomatic corps requesting them to appear in full court dress at the ball, and an conjunction with the glittering uniforms of our army and naval officers they will present a scene of brilliancy rarely witnessed.

THE SUPPER-ROOM AND TABLE.

The supper-room is nearly completed. The sides have been festooned the entire length with laurel: at short distances are placed rosettes of red, white, and blue muslin, the whole combined with a canopy of the same colors, rendering the effect most pleasing. The front of the table is also being covered with white muslin. The room will be brilliantly lighted with gas, and, viewed from the ball-room, will present a very pretty appearance. The kitchen is a model in its way. The catering is in charge of the famous cook, Mr. J. G. Torrithon, of New-York, and twelve assistants, all experienced cooks. All the meats, hams, poultry, game, and oysters were shipped from New-York; and in order that there should be no danger of the supply falling short on the night of the ball, the committee have greatly exceeded the estimate of the quantity judged sufficient. The large joints of beef and mutton, and the game pates and the pies and pastry, were cooked in New-York, and shipped here by express. The rest of the cooking will be done here, and also the garnishing. The tea and coffee is prepared by steam in large copper boilers placed in the butler's pantries, adjoining the dining-hall, and conveyed to urns on the table—so, good hot tea and coffee will be supplied, a luxury seldom obtained at a ball supper. The kitchen and supper are under the superintendence of Mr. W. D. Colt, assisted by Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The First Troop of the Philadelphia Cavalry have been assigned to the right of the personal escort of the President in the inaugural procession. The troop is the oldest military organization, with a continuous history, in the United States. It participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was the body-guard of Washington during the Revolution. It has taken part in all the struggles through which the country has passed, and furnished over seventy officers during the last war, besides serving three terms of service as an organization. The troop will be under the command of Capt. M. E. Rogers and Lieut. A. L. Snowden.

INAUGURATION DECORATIONS.

The hotels and boarding-houses are fast filling with visitors. Several military companies have already arrived, and others will be here to-morrow by different trains. Many of the houses on Pennsylvania-avenue, the line of the inaugural procession, are decorated with flags, evergreens, and transparencies, and others will be similarly adorned to-morrow.

The Departure for the Inauguration.

The scene at the Jersey City Railroad depot, last evening, was unusually lively in consequence of the general rush for Washington. Three trains left between 8 and 11 o'clock P. M. The first contained the West Point cadets and the Albany Burgess Corps, and started about 8:10 o'clock. For a long time previously the ticket-office was besieged by a long string of anxious travelers, whose patience was sorely tried by the long delay. The regular train, which should have started at 9 from the New-York side did not start until nearly 10 o'clock from the other side. It was followed soon after by another extra or special train, carrying large numbers of those who could not obtain berths on the regular train. Political organizations of New-York and neighboring cities were represented by delegations. The Republican General Committee of this City appointed a few days ago a committee of twenty-one, one from each Assembly District, to be present at the inauguration. A few members of this committee went on Saturday, and some on last evening; but there were not many prominent New-Yorkers among the travelers of last night. Up to the last moment all was haste and bustle. The platforms were crowded and the cars besieged. The gathering was good natured, however, and put up without complaint with the inconvenience and delay occasioned by the great rush. Besides long trains of ordinary and drawing-room cars, about a dozen sleeping-cars were filled by the patriotic night-seers thronging to the national capital.

The Hon. Simon Cameron Association, of New-York, John Heckler, President, will leave this evening for Washington to attend the inauguration of President Grant. They are the guests of the Cameron Club, of Philadelphia, of which Senator James B. Alexander is President. Major Downing's Ninth Regiment Band accompanies them.

The West Point Cadets.

The West Point cadets arrived yesterday at the Thirtieth-street Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, by a special train from Garrison's, on the Hudson, en route for Washington. The corps numbers 218 cadets, under the charge of Lieut.-Col. E. Upton, First Artillery, U. S. A., and Commandant of the Academy, and his staff. The cadets are commanded by their own officers, and are accompanied by the Military Academic Band. A Government transport conveyed them across the river to Jersey City, and they were provided with supper at Taylor's Hotel. They left the city, in company with the Albany Burgesses, by a special train of ten cars. The young soldiers look forward to much enjoyment on their excursion, and expect to make a favorable impression in the grand spectacle at the inauguration. They have been making careful preparations for days past, and their uniform and equipments are remarkably neat, bright, and fresh looking. The corps will probably act at the inaugural as a body guard for the President, and will march at the head of the military column. They will be received by President Grant at 11 o'clock to-day. Col. Webster, who has made the arrangements for their reception in Washington, has hired a ball for their quarters. They will attend the ball and supper on the night of the inauguration, and will return to West Point on Thursday next.

The corps attends the inauguration by the express desire of the Secretary of War. His order on the subject is addressed to Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Superintendent U. S. M. A. The Secretary says that he believes the presence of the cadets will add to the character of the ceremony, and expresses himself gratified with the conduct and recent marked improvement in their discipline and bearing. The trip, he believes, will afford necessary and deserved relaxation, and he also desires to show to the people assembled at the capital from all parts of the country "a body of young military men, which, he believes, in discipline, drill, soldierly appearance and the qualities which make a military cadet cannot be surpassed." The order concludes with a wish that the cadets will endeavor to add to their high reputation in the presence of critical friends and foes who will be assembled in Washington at the inauguration. The following order was then issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1873.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.—In compliance with instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, Lieut.-Col. E. Upton, First Artillery, with the Battalion of cadets and its officers, such members of the academic staff as may be authorized to accompany the command, and the Military Academy Band, will, on the 3d proximo, proceed to Washington, D. C.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation.

By command of Col. Ruger.

ROBERT H. HALL,
Captain Tenth Infantry, Adjutant.

The Seventh Regiment will receive the cadets on their return from Washington on Thursday morning. They will land at the foot of Canal-street or Battery, and will march from thence to and up Broadway to the Thirtieth-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad.

The Fifth Regiment and the Old Guard.

The Fifth Regiment, under the command of Col. Charles S. Spencer, will form in line at the armory of the regiment, in Hester-street, at 3½ P. M. to-day. On Saturday, knapsacks and other equipments were distributed, and yesterday all horse equipments and officers' baggage were dispatched to Washington in the hands of the Quartermaster. The regiment is 800 strong, but only 600 will go on to the capital. The route from the armory will be up Hester-street to the Bowery, and through Fourth-avenue to Union-square, where the regiment will await the arrival of the Second Connecticut Regiment, expected at 5.25 P. M. The officers and staff of the Seventy-first Regiment will parade at their armory, Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, at 2¾ P. M., and will proceed to the Grand Central Depot to meet the Second Connecticut Regiment, whom they will escort to their armory, where they will partake of a collation. The Connecticut regiment will then march, with its escort, to Union-square, to meet the Fifth Regiment. After saluting, the Fifth will take up the rear, and the two regiments, led by the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, will proceed down Broadway to Leland's-street, thence to the ferry, the Fifth taking the 7 o'clock train south, and the Connecticut the 7½ train.

The Old Guard, under the command of Major Geo. W. McLean, will leave the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment at 11 A. M. They will parade eighty men, and will be accompanied by Dodworth's full band. The line of march will be from Fourteenth-street to Broadway, to Canal-street, and Desbrosses-street to Jersey City Ferry. These veterans are to act as a special escort to the President.

The Albany Burgess Corps.

The Albany Burgess Corps, composed of four line officers, nine staff officers, and fifty-eight men, and accompanied by Doring's Band of twenty-five pieces, under the command of Capt. Henry B. Beecher, passed through the City yesterday en route for Washington, to take part in the inauguration ceremonies on Tuesday next. On their arrival at the Grand Central Depot the corps was formed into line, for the purpose of marching to the Metropolitan Hotel, where, according to orders previously forwarded, they were to be furnished with dinner, but they were forbidden by the Police, under direct orders from Supt. Kelso, from parading through the streets at all, and were compelled to make the journey to the hotel on some of the Fourth-avenue cars, which appeared to have been expressly set aside for the purpose. On their arrival at the Metropolitan the members of the corps were greeted by a numerous assemblage of friends and acquaintances, who had been awaiting their coming for several hours. The corps was accompanied by about twenty invited guests, who were distinguished by the badges they wore, composed of a blue ribbon with silver fringe and surmounted by a handsome monogram, composed of the letters A. B. C., wrought in silver. This corps, which was organized on the 8th of October, 1833, by John O. Cole, who was the first commandant, and who yet lives, is particularly noticeable for the quietness of the uniform they wear, it being of dark-blue cloth, with scarlet cloth facings. That of the officers is a dark-blue cloth jacket, braided with black braid, pantaloons of the same, with a narrow band of gold braid at the side. On this occasion each of the officers wore on the left breast a badge displaying the initial letters of the corps in gold. After partaking of dinner the corps, headed by the band, marched down Broadway to Canal-street, to the Desbrosses-street Ferry, and were conveyed across the river to Jersey City, where they embarked on the special train provided for them and the West Point Cadets, leaving the station for Washington at 7½ P. M. On their arrival in Washington they will proceed to the Kirkwood House, where quarters have been specially secured. They will be received by the Presidents to-day and will afterward visit Senators Conkling and Fenton at their respective residences. The corps will leave Washington on Wednesday morning by the 8 o'clock train for Philadelphia, where they will remain until Friday morning, returning to New-York by the 10½ train. On their arrival in this City they will be the guests of the Metropolitan Hotel until Saturday, when they return to Albany.

The Boston Lancers.

The Boston Lancers arrived here at 6 A. M., yesterday, by the Providence and Stonington steamer. They were landed in Jersey City, breakfasted at Taylor's Hotel, and left by a special train for Washington, at 11½ A. M. The Lancers numbered 150, including a staff of twelve honorary members. They were accompanied by Edmonds' Boston Band, and among the honorary members were ex-Capts. Guild, Jansen, Wilmarth, Fellows, and Hull, and Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham, of the Massachusetts State Militia. The latter gentleman makes the excursion by special invitation. Quartermaster Smith is now in Washington, having been dispatched ahead of the troop, to complete the necessary arrangements for their sojourn in that city during the inauguration ceremonies.

The Lancers will be received by the President to-day, and be entertained by their Washington friends this evening. To-morrow they will take part in the inauguration parade, and, in the evening, will attend the inauguration ball, be feasted at a supper, and will return to Boston on Wednesday. The Lancers are a cavalry troop, and in their gay uniform of red and dark blue colors, and carrying lances, they will, undoubtedly, form one of the most attractive portions of the inauguration display. The troop is one of the oldest military organizations of the Modern Athens, and some of its wealthiest and most influential citizens appear on its roster. An escort will probably be furnished the Lancers on their return passage through New-York.

The Trains to Washington—The Exodus from New-York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made arrangements to accommodate the extra Washington travel to-day and to-night, though, as the travelling capacity of the road is crowded to its utmost, it has not been deemed advisable to issue excursion tickets, or offer extra inducements in the way of a reduction of fare. In order so far as possible to accommodate the increased travel, the company has secured a large number of additional cars from the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, which requires a much larger rolling stock for its Summer travel than at any other time, and has placed them on the local trains, putting their own cars on the through trains. Last night two extra Washington trains were dispatched, one following the 7 P. M. Western express, and the other the regular Washington train. The two trains comprised fourteen cars, and contained 236 West Point cadets, and 150 members of the Burgess Corps from Albany. The cadets, according to a prearranged plan, dined at Taylor's Hotel. To-day several Eastern regiments, delegations from the New-York National Guard, the Third New-Jersey Regiment, the Colored Wilson Guard, of Jersey City, and other organizations will leave, fifty-four specially-chartered cars going out, besides the regular trains and others, to accommodate the expected increased travel. Chief McWilliams, Detective Wesson, and others from Jersey City, who are familiar with New-York thieves, have gone to Washington at the especial desire of the authorities there.

Arrival of the Tybee—List of Passengers, &c.

The steamer Tybee, plying between this City and the Santo Domingo ports, arrived off Pier No. 4 North River at 6 o'clock last evening, where she remained anchored for the night. As the Custom-house officer did not board her until after 10 o'clock, none of the passengers came ashore, and the mails were not brought off until this morning, when the vessel was docked at 6 o'clock. The Tybee left San Domingo City Feb. 20, Samana Bay Feb. 21, and Puerto Platte on the 22d, having had a fair passage. She brings merchandise to Spofford Brothers & Co., and the following passengers: W. H. Seaman, J. G. Adams, F. H. Solier, A. F. Monroe, Capt. Samuel Samuels, of the newly-formed Samana Bay Company, J. D. Ward, and Francisco Oliva, C. J. Grone, and Gus. Muller.

WASHINGTON.

Speaker Blaine and the Increase of Salary—The Congressional Globe—Business in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Speaker Blaine yesterday executed a piece of political strategy, in connection with the salary amendment, which is characteristic of his shrewdness as a politician and his executive capacity as a presiding officer. He called the attention of the House to the fact that the Speaker's salary had always been adjusted in the same clause and on the same basis as that of the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet. He desired that it should so remain. The clause in the amendment under consideration did not make the salaries of the Vice-President and members of the Cabinet retroactive, but the Speaker being a member, would be entitled to the back pay; he therefore asked unanimous consent to insert the word "hereafter," so that it would read: "And the Speaker of the House shall hereafter receive," &c. Randall at first objected, but on the Speaker's appeal withdrew his objection, and the Speaker remarked he would interline the amendment himself, which he did, amid the laughter of the House. He had barely laid his pen down when Farnsworth, who had said that if that was permitted to be done it would forever be impossible to throw the fact back into a man's face, sprang to his feet and objected. "Too late!" cried the Speaker, amid roars of laughter. Farnsworth grew black with anger, and vociferated that he was not too late. He took an appeal, and the vote sustaining the decision of the Chair was an overwhelming "aye," mingled with great merriment, while Farnsworth alone voted "no." The whole affair occupied less than a minute, and was cleverly and thoroughly done.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

About 1 o'clock this morning the House took up and passed, under suspension of the rules, the bill prohibiting the circulation of obscene literature through the mails, and importation of articles for purposes of abortion, &c. It was amended in an important respect, viz., by a proviso that the change of the penalty for these offenses should not operate to invalidate indictments already found or proceedings already begun. But for this, every man now under indictment for these offenses would have been let loose, the Supreme Court having held that to be the effect of a change of the penalty in a statute pending proceedings. The Senate will concur in the amendment.

PUT RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

The report of yeas and nays in the salary amendment, as printed in some of the papers on to-day, omits the name of Mr. Sessions, of New-York, who voted against the increase.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which sends the printing of the *Globe* to the Government printing-house, was concurred in by the House last night by a very large majority. This is believed to be the final action of Congress on this matter. The amendment provides that the work shall be done at the Government office till a contract shall be entered into, and no contract is authorized, and all attempts to have the contracts given to Mr. Murtagh seem to have been exhausted. After the Congressional Printer shall have completed arrangements to do the work, it is hardly probable that any effort to get the work into the hands of private parties can succeed.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Senate, last night, took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and passed it late in the night. A large number of amendments were made, but they were for the most part small in amounts. The aggregate of increase of the bill, as reported to the Senate, will be considerable, but not like the increase made in the Sundry Civil bill. The bill will be ready for the House as soon as it meets to-morrow morning, and will probably be sent at once to a conference committee and will be disposed of without much difficulty.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The bill of the House making appropriation for the payment of awards found by the Southern Claims Commission was taken up in the Senate about 3½ o'clock this morning, and its reading was begun. As this would occupy about an hour there began to be some uneasiness and a discussion in the nature of a free conference was had as to the time necessary to finish the business pending, and the best hours of meeting. It was finally determined that the Senate should meet this evening at 7 o'clock in order to act upon any conference reports that might be ready to submit. In order to expedite the Southern Claims bill, it was unanimously agreed that it should be read before the recess was taken, and that, when its reading was finished, no business but to vote the recess agreed on should be in order. This gave all but the Clerk and President, Mr. Anthony, an opportunity to retire at once, and compelled them to a dreary task an hour long, which at 4 o'clock they immediately began. Some amendments were made by the committee, which, if agreed to, will send the bill back to the House; but its passage seems probable, though till yesterday it was supposed it would have to go over to the next session, the injustice and bad policy of which was almost unanimously admitted.

PERSONAL.

Several Senators, elected to the next Congress, were on the floor of the Senate yesterday, including Messrs. Oglesby, of Illinois; Patterson, of South Carolina; Bogy, of Missouri; McCreary, of Kentucky; Merrimon, of North Carolina; Gordon, of Georgia, and Ingalls, the successor of Pomeroy. Ingals was the subject of much curious attention. In person he is tall, slightly built, and erect in bearing. His complexion is dark, and he wears a rather long and heavy black mustache, and his hair is thick and black, giving him rather a striking appearance.

It is reported that Jos. B. Stewart, the recusant witness, will bring suit against Speaker Blaine and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway for false imprisonment.

The Representatives of Illinois and Ohio, who have been urging the passage of the Two Per Cent. bill all Winter, leave to-morrow, having abandoned the contest for this Winter. They attribute their defeat to the persistent opposition of Senator Edmunds.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Conference Committee on the Army appropriation bill is ready to report. It makes no very important change in the bill as agreed upon in the Senate, except in respect to the appropriation for new uniforms for the army. This the committee has agreed to let stand as in the original House bill, at $1,500,000.

The Post-office appropriation bill has been agreed to by the Conference Committee. It recommends concurrence in the Senate amendment excluding all free matter from the mails, including newspaper exchanges.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative bill has not yet been able to agree to any report on the salaries amendment, and have adjourned till morning.

The Sundry Civil bill is nearly completed in conference, and will be ready early to-morrow.

The Deficiency bill has been read through in the Senate, and the printing of the Senate Committee's amendments has been ordered.

The Senate will meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, with ample time to finish all business which is necessary to avoid an extra session.

THE SUNDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The unusual spectacle of a Sunday session of the Senate attracted a great crowd of people to the Capitol to-night, and the galleries were filled soon after the hour of meeting, at 7 o'clock. Among the audience were a very large number of ladies and gentlemen from other parts of the country, who have come to witness or take part in the inauguration ceremonies and festivities. Edmund Yates, the novelist, and J. M. Bellew, the English reader, were present in the gallery, and Frederick Douglass on the floor. The Boston Lancers, in their bright scarlet uniforms, were conspicuous in the gallery for an hour or more. When the Senate proceeded to the consideration of unobjected cases on the calendar a large part of the audience dispersed to wander about the Capitol, but the galleries remained quite well filled till nearly midnight.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-night, confirmed the following nominations:

Registers—Land Offices—M. J. Taylor, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. S. Banks, East Florida Land District.

Receivers of Public Moneys—D. B. McGinnis, Tallahassee, Fla.; S. F. Hallday, East Florida District; D. C. Tuttle, Camden, Fla.

Revenue Marine Service.—Second Lieutenants F. S. Smith and Thomas Mason to be First Lieutenants; Thomas G. Walker and John Wycoff to be Third Lieutenants.

Postmasters—Edward A. Scott, at Newbury, S. C.; R. H. Taylor, Corpus Christi, Texas; Wm. McPherson, Effingham, Ill.; Wm. Crawford, Wamego, Kansas; E. W. Ringgold, New-Orleans, La.

Collectors of Customs—George Hubbard, Stonington, Conn.; Henry Hazen, Fernandina.

Surveyor-General—J. W. Gilbert, for Florida.

F. E. Upton, Master of the Navy.

Second Lieutenants—Peter Leary, Jr., and George Duff, to be First Lieutenants in the Army.

First Lieut. O. W. Pollock, to be Captain.

THE MONEY BURNT IN BOSTON.

The number of cases of burnt money received from Boston after the great fire in that city was eighty-nine. The nominal amount of money contained in these cases was supposed by the parties remitting them, to be $88,812 90. The money that was identified, and for which returns were made, was as follows:

Legal-tender notes and fractional currency	$4,332 08
National bank notes	4,172 00
United states bonds (principally five-twenties)	73,060 00
Railroad bonds	5,000 00
Coupons of United States bonds	1,429 00
Certificate of bank stock	100 00
State bank notes	7 00
Counterfeit	78
Total	$88,290 86
Total amount of "shorts"	$1,673 25
Total amount of "overs"	1,150 23
Net short	522 10
Total	$88,812 96

In addition, a large amount of checks, promissory notes, and other valuable business paper, were either wholly or partially identified, and returned to their owners. The money was generally very badly burnt, and it was with the greatest difficulty that it could be separated and identified. The identification and restoration occupied the constant labor of three ladies for a period of four months.

THE NESBITT STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

The Postmaster-General denies the telegraphed report that the files of his department show that Colfax was the attorney or lobbyist of Nesbitt. He says that, finding the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes had been extended by his predecessor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney-General, who decided it to be without sanction of law, and that the department should terminate the same on reasonable notice, and issue proposals for a new contract, which was done. In the meantime a question arose as to the temporary supply until the new supply of the new contract should commence, and it was to this temporary supply that Mr. Colfax urged that the heirs of Nesbitt, who died in 1869, having the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials, and not having forfeited the contract by any malfeasance, should have an opportunity to work up the same until the new contract was let, or that they be allowed to present an argument as to the validity of their contract as extended. These views as to the temporary supply seemed so just and reasonable that they were adopted by the department, and the heirs of Nesbitt were employed to furnish the temporary supply, though at a reduced cost of fifteen per cent. upon old prices. The extension had been pronounced illegal by the Attorney-General, and no argument upon that point would have availed against his decision, no matter from whom it came. The Postmaster-General further says that he never supposed for a moment that Mr. Colfax designed or attempted to influence him in his official action in any improper manner whatever, and that similar suggestions as to the interests of constituents are frequently made by members of Congress without comment or intimation of their impropriety.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

Committees of conference were in session to-day, at the Capitol, on disagreeing amendments to several of the general appropriations and the Geneva Award bills. The Senate has yet to act on the House Deficiency bill. The business is in such a state of forwardness that no one now seems to anticipate the necessity for an extra session of Congress, for legislative purposes. The Senate has more business than the House to act upon, but will make much progress by the long session of to-night. The Senate Utah bill has yet to be acted on by the House.

THE PENSION CODE.

The bill recently passed by both Houses codifying the Pension laws provides for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, at an annual salary of $2,500. The opinion of numerous members of Congress is that this office will be filled by appointment from the old and experienced bureau clerks, in the spirit of civil service reform, the object being to afford the Commissioner a competent assistant, aside from the mere claims of politicians.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET IN CHURCH.

The Metropolitan Methodist Church was densely crowded this morning, President Grant, Vice-President elect Wilson, and nearly all the Cabinet officers, together with the Sumner Guard, of Syracuse, N. Y., in uniform, being among the auditors. Rev. Dr. Tiffany delivered a discourse on the relations of religion to the State, in the conclusion of which he incidentally made a complimentary allusion to President Grant, remarking, in that connection, that "peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war."

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on the first and third Wednesdays, and $500,000 on the second and fourth Wednesdays, and to sell $1,500,000 of coin on each Thursday during the current month of March.

DIPLOMATIC PROBABILITIES.

It is reported that Senator Cole will, shortly after the expiration of his term on the 4th inst., be nominated by the President as Minister to either Portugal or Holland: also, that Senator Nye will probably be nominated Minister to China, though his friends deny this, and he is understood to desire the appointment as Minister to Austria.

The Indian Troubles—Fatal Epidemic in the Northern Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Gen. Crook arrived at the head-quarters at Prescott, Arizona, on the 17th ult., and then went to Camp Date Creek. The army is in excellent condition. Gen. Crook considers the backbone of the Indian war broken, but has no faith in Coche's promises to keep the peace.

Thirteen deaths have occurred from the new fatal epidemic at Deer Creek, in the Northern Park. There is no danger of the disease spreading, it being confined to the locality where it first appeared. The schools are still kept closed as a precautionary measure.

POMEROY AND PATTERSON.

Aspect of the Cases—Conjectures as to the Action of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The report of the committee to investigate the charges against Senator Pomeroy, will be made to-morrow. The committee has attempted to keep its deliberations and intentions with great secrecy, and has succeeded unusually well, but still some things will leak out. There are some rumors afloat, too, which may or may not have a foundation, in fact which will be confirmed or disproved by the report itself. The report will be the unanimous conclusion of the committee, and will probably declare that the charges are not proven. This is quite different from an acquittal. It does not say that Mr. Pomeroy's defense is valid. It simply means that, in the opinion of the committee, the evidence weighed together is not sufficiently clear as to his guilt to warrant an absolute judgment against him. The explanation of the conclusion of the committee, which will be made in the report may, however, modify considerably the meaning that the verdict itself would have if made without comment by the committee. Mr. Pomeroy is, naturally enough, looking after his interests, and is anxious to have a point made in the report against the election of Ingalls. He is regarded quite as anxious to have a foundation laid in the report for challenging the qualification of Ingalls when the new Senate organizes, and the reference of his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as to secure his own direct acquittal. This would give him a new chance to break up the election and get himself once more before the Kansas Legislature.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

There was some talk of having the Senate meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of taking up the resolution against Senator Patterson, but it appears to be impossible that any full and proper hearing should be given to the matter, and, though no decision was made, it is not likely that any action can be undertaken. There is, however, a rumor of some *coup d'état* to be executed in Mr. Patterson's behalf, and there have been rumors, conferences, and private councils. If any action should be taken before adjournment in his case, it is likely that a proposition will be made to substitute for the resolution of expulsion one of censure, as in the case of Ames and Brooks in the House. Mr. Patterson's friends would be glad to have such a resolution passed rather than that the matter should be left by adjournment when it is in such shape that it may hereafter be said by any of his enemies that he would have been expelled if action had been taken. Mr. Patterson has many friends in the Senate who think expulsion too great a punishment, and who are attempting to prepare the way for some such action as that noted above. The committee will probably take the ground that it will not oppose any action which the Senate, assuming responsibility, shall see fit to take.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen since Saturday night throughout the Atlantic States, but is now again rising from the lower lakes and South Atlantic States, westward; partly cloudy weather and light snow in New-York and Pennsylvania; cloudy and clearing weather in the Southern States; the low barometer which was in Louisiana has moved eastward over South Carolina and beyond our stations. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States during Sunday, and are now followed by fresh and brisk north and north-west winds and clearing weather, an area of high barometer, with very low temperature; north-west winds and clear weather has extended from Dakota eastward to the upper lakes, and southward to Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, in New-England, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather; in the Middle States, north-west winds and generally clear weather by Monday afternoon, with local cloudy areas in New-York; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear weather with cold north-west winds; from the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, diminishing northerly winds and clear cold weather. Cautionary signals continue at Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, and are ordered for Norfolk and Cape May. Reports are generally missing from the upper lakes, Gulf States, and Western Territories.

The Sandwich Islands and the United States—Proposed Revival of Reciprocity.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived to-night from Honolulu, bringing dates till Feb. 15.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* of Feb. 12 says that strong efforts are being made to revive the project of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. At the present time a large portion of the sugar crop, which would otherwise go to California, goes to New-Zealand and British Columbia, breaking up the trade with San Francisco. There is a report that the Hawaiian Government is willing to cede a large section of land near Pearl Bay to the United States on condition that we establish a coaling station at that point.

The sugar market is depressed on account of the low prices in the United States, particularly in California. It has not been as greatly depressed since 1868.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of Jan. 15, discusses the question of annexation with the United States. It strongly opposes the proposition.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu held Feb. 12, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of conference with the Government to see if a treaty of reciprocity can be entered into with the United States. A committee of five was appointed.

Mr. Rappleo, Director of the Government Press, died on Feb. 15.

His Majesty visited Hilo in the United States steamer Benecia.

Murder and Robbery in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—On Saturday last two Spaniards entered Willard's store, near Horsetown, in Shasta County, and shot and instantly killed a Chinaman, knocked down the clerk with a revolver, robbed the store of money and all the valuables they could carry away, and went toward Cottonwood. On the road they met a man named Simeon, and robbed him and escaped. They are said to be a remnant of the famous Joaquin Murietta's band of highwaymen.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A. B. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the Lighthouse Board, has resigned.

The first number of the Sharon Springs (N. Y.,) *Gazette* appeared on Saturday.

A new line of ten first-class propellers is to be engaged this year in the lake-traffic between Montreal and Chicago.

Rev. Hugh Smith, from Belfast, Ireland, commenced his ministerial labors in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Cincinnati, last night.

The steam-ship Hansa, Brickenstein, from Bremen, Feb. 15, via Southampton, Feb. 18, arrived at this port yesterday.

A fire at Montague, Mich., on Tuesday last, destroyed the Dowling block, Montague Hotel, and several other buildings. The loss is quite

The New-York Times Saturday, March 3, 1878

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

Harper's, in the variety and interest of its illustrations, however, do not lack quantity. The six illustrated articles are short, and include papers on popular sciences, sketches of travel, and a story by Miss Woolson, complete in the number. Appropriately to the season, the frontispiece is a portrait of Lincoln, and the opening article is a tribute to his memory by John Hay, who was almost constantly with him during the last years of his life. Mr. Hay's paper is entitled "Life in the White House in Lincoln's Time," and is illustrated by a number of portraits and sketches, some of which have not been published before. Mr. Hay's sketch is not a biography, but a series of personal reminiscences, and is full of interesting anecdotes. Mr. Lincoln's character is drawn with a loving hand, and the picture is a pleasant one to look upon. Mr. Hay's style is simple and unaffected, and his sketch is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the war that has appeared. Mr. Hay has evidently had access to many of Mr. Lincoln's private papers, and he has used them with excellent judgment. Mr. Hay's paper is followed by a short sketch of Mr. Lincoln's boyhood, by Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, and by a paper on Mr. Lincoln's personal appearance, by Mr. Alexander K. McClure. Mr. McClure's paper is illustrated by a number of sketches, and is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. Mr. Lincoln's personal appearance is described with great minuteness, and the anecdotes which illustrate his character are numerous and interesting. Mr. McClure's paper is the most valuable of the three papers on Mr. Lincoln in the number. Mr. Woolson's story, "Rodman the Keeper," is a powerful picture of the horrors of Andersonville prison, and is the most striking story that Miss Woolson has written. Mr. Howells's "Lady of the Aroostook" is continued, and Mr. Howells's humor is as delightful as ever. Mr. Howells's hero is a young man who has just graduated from college, and who is about to enter upon the practice of literature. He is a delightful young fellow, and his adventures are told with much humor. Mr. Howells's style is so well known that it is unnecessary to say that the story is charmingly told. Mr. Howells's "Modern Instances" is also continued. Mr. Howells's novels are always interesting, and this one is no exception to the rule. Mr. Howells's characters are drawn with a firm hand, and the interest in the story is well sustained. Mr. Howells's "Venetian Life" is also continued. Mr. Howells's sketches of Venetian life are always delightful, and this one is no exception to the rule. Mr. Howells's style is so well known that it is unnecessary to say that the sketch is charming. Mr. Howells's "Study" is also continued. Mr. Howells's "Study" is a delightful bit of literary criticism, and is full of good things. Mr. Howells's "Editor's Study" is also continued. Mr. Howells's "Editor's

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST. (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Fateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT.—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—Mr E. Sothern, Miss Pond, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. G. W. Havel, Miss Fanny Beane.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS.—Mr. Leffingwell, Miss Dean.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Raymont, Rood.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's minstrels.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS, by Dr. Colton.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now commonly a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Speaker BLAINE on Saturday voluntarily surrendered the advance in the salary of his office voted to him for the past two years. If the House had been actuated by a similar sense of delicacy, not to say decency, its reputation would have stood much better. It is a comfort to know, however, that in the list of those who voted money into their own pockets, there are no names that the country has hitherto highly respected, except that of Mr. BINGHAM. Perhaps that gentleman felt that, after his defense of speculation in the Credit Mobilier fraud, he could not seriously add to his reputation for insensibility to the proprieties of his position. We notice, also, that among the voters for their own profit are BUTLER, SNAPP, SHANKS, *et id omne genus*, who have taken pains to let the public know that they do *not* believe in civil service reform. Nobody will ever again suspect that they do.

No one who reads even the comparatively brief reports of the Associated Press, can fail to see the haste and confusion which prevail during the closing hours of Congress. It is idle to deny that this condition of things gives rise to many opportunities for fraud, and that some of these opportunities are used is only too probable. But if Congress were composed, in both branches, of perfectly immaculate men, it would be impossible to avoid great injury to the public interests under the existing method of doing business. The bills which are crowded at the last are precisely those which it is most desirable should be deliberately considered, and the true scope and effect of which it is least possible to penetrate by hurried examination. They are the appropriation bills, and the sagacity of Solomon would not enable any one member to understand one hundredth part of the work he takes part in during the last two or three days of a session. The next Congress will be called on to take up many urgent problems of administrative reform. It would do well to begin with the consideration of the reform of its own methods of legislation. They are at present absurdly unsuited to the work they are supposed to facilitate.

By the refusal of the committee representing the Irish societies to accede to the proposition of the Board of Police, for a change in the route of the procession on the 17th inst., a responsibility is thrust upon the Police Commissioners which they cannot evade. The law regulating processions in the streets is mandatory in its terms, and in calling the attention of the societies to its provisions, the Commissioners indicated that they are fully aware of their duty in the matter. Having informed the societies that a portion of the route selected could not be passed over by the procession without violating the law, and the committee of the societies having declined to make any change in the designated line of march, it is evident that some more decisive action must now be taken. It is the duty of the Commissioners to enforce the law, as it is that of the societies to obey it, and the latter will certainly be expected to forego the inconvenience of marching for a short distance through a narrow street crowded with railroad tracks, which is all that is asked of them. Nobody questions their right to parade, but very many will insist that they shall keep strictly within the letter of a statute which was enacted expressly to protect the public against an unreasonable use of the streets by processions.

An amazing story comes to us from Washington, that Mr. PATTERSON'S friends are proposing as a "compromise" that a resolution of censure, and not of expulsion, shall be passed, with reference to him by the Senate. If such a course should be taken, it would be interesting to know what constitutes cause for expulsion from the United States Senate. If speculation of a corrupting tendency, followed by perjury, won't serve, how would a neat combination of forgery and embezzlement, with an occasional highway robbery, answer? We deeply regret the fall of Senator PATTERSON, but the only course left to him or to his friends is one of silence, and the only course for the Senate is his expulsion.

Judge LEARNED, of the Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision against the right of Mr. MILLER, ex-Superintendent of Insurance, to retain the fees paid for the transfer of bonds in his department. Mr. MILLER'S plea seems to have been that, as the fees were not definitely and in words directed by law to be paid to the State, he had a right to retain them. Judge LEARNED'S very sensible view of the case is that, under such circumstances, the fees must be supposed to belong to the State, and not to the officer or agent of the State.

The Charter.

The Senate Committee has decided to give a further hearing upon the charter this afternoon. Every one who has anything new to say, will, we presume, have an opportunity to be heard; but we trust the committee will not waste time in hearing old arguments repeated by old or new speakers, and will not throw open the gates to any flood of garrulity such as is but too likely to roll in upon them.

As for the much-vexed question of the appointing power, we cannot conceive what room there can be for anything new. There is much to be said on both sides. Fair men, honest men, partisans and non-partisans, may well differ about it. No one is to be abused as "false to Reform," or "the tool of a ring," or "making the public interests subservient to party," because he favors one view, any more than any one is to be denounced because he takes another. We trust every Senator will judge for himself, giving to the arguments on the one side and the other the weight to which they seem entitled, under all the circumstances that surround a difficult problem. Above all, we hope every Republican will distrust alike the outcries of the John-Cochrane-Liberal-Republican allies of old Tammany, and of the John Kelly school of "reformed" Tammany.

We were told the other day by an organ of the clique that the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats had been "magically fused" on this charter question. The fact is that they do not want a new charter at all, and unless we take great care, that is the position in which we shall be left. The present charter contains many sound and wise provisions, as everybody is compelled to admit. Of course the Republicans take a great responsibility in passing it, but it is a responsibility which they cannot shirk. The balance of power fell into their hands, and they will be expected to use it. All that we ask is that they shall use it wisely, carefully, and for the benefit of the people. They have done nothing to justify the hard names heaped upon them. They are not "brigands" or "thieves," as they have been called by one or two papers which affect to decry abusive epithets while constantly employing them. Their nominations to office during the past year have been beyond reproach. We cannot doubt that they will be equally solicitous of their own reputation, and of the public welfare, in the future.

The proposal, which is privately urged in some quarters, to make the Board of Police Commissioners consist of five instead of three, ought to be rejected. It is solely designed to create places for two men who ought not to be on the Board.

Louisiana.

The Senate, on Saturday, refused to reconsider the vote by which it rejected the Carpenter Louisiana bill.

It is now asserted by the Warmoth-McEnery party, and boldly repeated by the Democratic organs in the North, that the duty devolved on the President of defending the State Government of Louisiana, if he is called upon to do so, cannot be performed. He is told that the report of the majority of the Senate Committee, which pronounced the title of the Kellogg government to be invalid, has stripped the Executive of the right to support that government. It is said that the recommendation of the same committee to restore the Warmoth government until a new election could be held under Federal supervision, has given authority to the successor of the Warmoth government, which is the McEnery government. It is known that McENERY has enlisted, in the capacity of militia, several hundred men in the City of New-Orleans, and it is declared that with these, and such others as he can muster, he means to make an effort to oust the Kellogg government, or, at least, to resist its action if it undertakes any positive measures. In brief, we are threatened with civil war in Louisiana.

We advise our readers not to be frightened by any such big words. The course of President GRANT is not likely to have been decided upon hastily. There is no reason to suppose that he has taken a position for which he has no warrant, or one that he will be compelled to abandon very easily. If we judge only by the degree of prudence, tenacity, and energy the President has shown heretofore in the discharge of his duties, we may infer that he will not be found wanting.

The question, which is the most fraudulent Government in Louisiana? is not one that any man of only moderate prospects of life would like to undertake to decide. It is one, however, which the President has been compelled to consider, and to decide as best he might. He had, in the performance of the duty, the aid of the Courts of the State. He concluded that, of the two claimants, the Kellogg government had the best title to his support, and he has granted it. He then gave Congress timely notice that, in the absence of action by the legislative department, he should be compelled to continue that support. The failure or refusal of Congress to act was, therefore, a tacit approval of the President's position. Under these circumstances, there is no power anywhere to question the determination of the President. The question in Louisiana is one the United States Government must settle. If Congress had assumed the duty, the President would, of course, have been bound by its decision. As Congress has refused it, the matter is one absolutely within the discretion of the President.

So much for the legality of the President's position. As to his ability to carry out the policy he has adopted, the opponents of that policy would do well to fall into no mistake. If the President has occasion to use force in this matter, we may be sure he will use it with the utmost circumspection, but he will use it soon enough, and enough of it, to leave no doubt as to the accomplishment of his object. The plan of the Warmoth-McEnery party just now is to awaken all the alarm possible, but they have nothing to gain by violence, and they will only resort to it temporarily to accomplish a temporary purpose. They see plainly enough that they have no resources from which to maintain more than a transient struggle. Every step they take in opposition to the Kellogg government only involves them in deeper difficulties, and justifies a greater demand on the United States Government to sustain the Kellogg Government.

Affairs at Albany.

There is, perhaps, no just cause for complaint in the fact that two months of the session of the Legislature have passed without this City having secured any of that relief to which it is entitled, and which it so impatiently expects. It was certain that much time must be consumed, in any event, before measures could be properly matured, and the period of decisive action has been further delayed by the commendable anxiety of the Legislature to be fully informed of all the facts before proceeding to pass the needed laws. Public hearings have been properly granted on all important bills; and in some cases, as in that of the charter, postponements have been allowed, in order to afford all interests an opportunity to be heard. Further time has been well expended in perfecting these measures in the committees, and so much of the attention of the members has been engrossed by the charter that there has thus far been little disposition to complain of the seeming tardiness at Albany.

But now we hope there will be no further delay in acting upon several bills in which this City has a vital interest. First among these is the bill legislating the present Police Justices out of office, and providing for the appointment of their successors, which has been so long under consideration by the Assembly Judiciary Committee that it is difficult to find any good excuse for its being held any longer in the committee. The public remembers that this bill was defeated last year by the inaction of the committee, and will not patiently submit to a repetition of that experience. We are certain that there is no desire upon the part of the committee to kill the bill, but we are aware that every day it is withheld from the Assembly increases the chances of its defeat, and we are, therefore, anxious to see it advanced as rapidly as possible. No measure now pending is more important to the cause of Reform and good government than this. As long as the Police Courts are in the hands of the dangerous classes, as they plainly are at present, it will be impossible to work any substantial change for the better in the administration of justice in this City. The legality of the bill ousting the present magistrates was plainly shown to the committee by Mr. EATON in his exhaustive argument, and its expediency is demonstrated by the experience of every day. The committee should, therefore, arrange for the appointment of these magistrates in any way that will secure proper persons, and report the bill at once.

There are other matters affecting this City pending at Albany, which demand prompt attention. If, in the multitude of rapid transit schemes, which have been or may be presented, there should be any one which gives reasonable promise of affording the needed relief, it should be given the opportunity. The people of this City are becoming impatient in this matter, and demand some way of avoiding the vexations of horse-car transit, without caring whether they are carried under the streets or over them. There are several projects being pushed at Albany, from all of which it should be possible for the Legislature to select or manufacture something which would prove practicable. But if it should be impossible to afford us this relief, it is, at least, in the power of the Legislature to give us decent market accommodations, without cost to the City, by the passage of the bill authorizing the leasing of the site of Washington Market to the company which proposes to replace the present sheds with a substantial and elegant building. Doubtless the company will make money out of the operation, but the City will be equally benefited, and we can see no reason why the bill should not speedily become a law. The Legislature can also rescue our common schools from Tammany domination, by the passage of the Patterson School bill, and should not neglect this imperative duty any longer. As reported from the Committee on Education, the bill embodies the amendments which we urged when it was first presented, and we hope that Mr. HUSTED will now press it forward.

In these matters, as in its business generally, the Legislature should remember that delays are dangerous. More than half of the hundred days have now elapsed, and there is urgent need for the utmost industry, if the essential business of the session is to be dispatched without the risk of improvident legislation, which is incurred by crowding the bulk of the work of the session into the last few days. The resolution for a recess for ten days was properly defeated on Friday, and if the members will now resolve to work six days each week, instead of four, as they have been doing, they will only be meeting the necessities of the occasion. It is only by devoting themselves entirely to their public duties for the remainder of the session, that they can hope to satisfactorily dispatch the business which is so rapidly accumulating on their hands.

The Decadence of Congress.

The progress of the age is a favorite subject with a large class of people. The deterioration of the age is an equally favorite one with another class. For those who are fond of dwelling upon the latter thought, no topic is more refreshing than the comparison of Congress and our State Legislatures at the present day with what they formerly were. The history of these bodies is quoted as proof positive that the world, or at least the part of it which constitutes the United States of America, is steadily growing worse at a very rapid rate.

Making all allowance for the natural tendency of some minds to depreciate the present and praise the past, it must certainly be acknowledged that—to say nothing about State Legislatures—there has not been in our successive Congresses that striking improvement which the growth and advance of the nation would logically have indicated. The best we can say of Congress at the present time is, that it is not so much worse than Congress at former periods as some people think. No one ventures to hint that there is a change for the better. The most enthusiastic eulogists of the progress of the nineteenth century never refer to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington in illustration of the theme. It is a simple, plain, indisputable, and undisputed fact, that in spite of the increase of wealth, the multiplication of schools and higher institutions of learning, the doubling of the population in less than every twenty-five years, and the introduction of railroads, telegraphs, and other modern means of communication, our national Legislature is very far from being at all superior, either in intellect or character, to what it was in the first days of the Republic.

For this state of things many reasons have been assigned—some of them entirely correct and others having little to do with the matter. We cannot here so much as attempt to enumerate all these reasons, much less comment upon them. We will only speak of one, and we mention that one not merely on account of its importance, but also because it has received comparatively very little attention in reference to its bearing upon the point. We allude to the carelessness of citizens in voting for members of State legislatures.

It will require little thought to see the connection of this cause with the effect to which we are referring. A State legislature, as every one knows, bears, in some respects, the same relation to Congress which an academy does to a college. It is the preparatory school in which a large part of our Congressmen are trained before they are sent to Washington. An individual, therefore, who votes to send an unfit man to Albany, or Trenton, or Harrisburg, is not only doing that which tends to impair the character of the Legislature of New-York, New-Jersey, or Pennsylvania, but is also giving his influence to impair the character of the Congress of the nation. Indeed, when we consider what kind of men large numbers of those who have been sent to these training-schools are, we have, even looking at the most unfavorable side of matters in regard to Congress, great reason to congratulate ourselves that things are no worse. There is often occasion in private life, when one individual is not exactly in all respects what he ought to be, to make allowance for the way he was brought up. If the same benevolent principle were applied to Congress, it would, we think, occasionally a good deal modify public feeling in reference to the not altogether praiseworthy conduct of some of the members.

It is a singular, but most noteworthy fact, that the pre-eminence of attention to national affairs and national elections, which has prevailed in almost all our States, has been one of the very things which have proved most obstructive to the proper performance of national legislation. It is in a very great degree because citizens have made so little of the State Legislatures in comparison with Congress, that Congress has so much deteriorated. It is only by an improvement in the character of these Legislatures that Congress is likely to be kept from a decline far more disastrous than anything that has hitherto been seen in it.

"Personalities."

An evening paper of this City in substance asserts that the present Republican Aldermen are either knaves or fools. It says that the design of the Ordyke amendment is to aid certain "bold, bad men" in schemes by which they mean, with the aid of the Aldermen, "to oust GREEN, get possession of the financial department, cover up past transactions, pass upon fraudulent claims, and secure a lease of power, with impunity, for the next six years." And it asks: "Are the country members prepared to sanction such roguery?" Now, we know nothing in the past public or private life of the Republican Aldermen which justifies such language as this—especially from a paper which deprecates "personalities." We have never heard Mr. VANCE or Mr. BILLINGS or Mr. MORRIS, or their associates, even accused of any acts which show them to be less honest than Mayor HAVEMEYER or Controller GREEN, or the editors of the newspaper in question. None of them have ever been indicted, that we are aware of. None of them are generally supposed to be deficient in understanding; but if they are to be used in the manner described by the paper referred to, they must be knaves or fools.

Then again, who are the "bold, bad men," thus denounced? Where are the Republicans that have had charge of the charter and been active in promoting it, to whom this violent language can be properly applied? Let us have the names. This indiscriminate abuse and general denunciation—this assumption that all the honesty is on one side and all the rascality on the other—is scandalous anywhere, and it comes with especial bad grace from a sheet which is bent solely upon getting the corporation advertising. Would it not be better to remember that since the Republican organization in this City passed into the control of the present leaders, they have in all their nominations presented good men to the people? We do not remember a single nomination or appointment for which they are responsible where dishonesty could be charged. We have not agreed with the wisdom of the selections in all cases, but we do not think Republicans can be truthfully charged with choosing improper men. If this is so, why not give them credit for honest intentions in the future?

MINOR TOPICS.

A committee of the Board of Aldermen has reported in favor of an ordinance to compel the different railroad companies of this City to provide each of their cars with substantial front and rear platform gates. For several years past, a considerable number of persons have been killed every year, through the absence of adequate protection for passengers on the front platforms of street-cars; and although suits have been brought by the next of kin to recover damages from the companies in nearly every instance, only one company—the Bleecker-street—has adopted the gate safe-guard without compulsion. The suggestion to the Aldermen came from the Coroners, who, considering that their remuneration depends on fees, and that the more cases they have the greater their profit, are entitled to a little commendation for having the public interest so much at heart. One of the provisions of the ordinance in question empowers the police to arrest the conductors and drivers of cars unprovided with gates, and the police magistrates to impose a fine of $250 for each offense. Having frequently pointed out the necessity for such a law, we now hope that it will be passed without delay.

Complaints against the steam-whistle have latterly grown numerous and vigorous, and in Philadelphia its use has been prohibited by law. There is, however, a form of steam-whistle, in which all the unpleasant possibilities of that instrument have been carefully developed, until it has been made infinitely worse than the most powerful and shrill-voiced of locomotive whistles. This villainous invention is called a calliope, and it is said that a citizen of Baltimore, moved doubtless, by a spirit of utter misanthropy, is about to place one on his roof to keep in continual action. If this report proves true, the people of Baltimore will be the objects of universal pity. The calliope was once used for a short time on board a North River steam-boat, and threatened to depopulate the banks of the river. Its effect, when used in a crowded city, will be infinitely worse, and unless law or public indignation should at once suppress it, Baltimore will be soon converted into a howling and whistling wilderness.

Few housekeepers in this City have not had occasion to find fault with that feature of the "intelligence office" system which makes it possible for servants of apparently good character to collect "all they can lay their hands on," and beat a hasty retreat after working faithfully for a day or two. Hundreds of such cases occur every year; but the instances in which detectives are employed to hunt the thieves, with the purpose of having them brought to trial and punished, are very rare indeed. In the Court of General Sessions, a few days ago, one CAROLINE WELSH figured in a case of this kind. There were eight separate indictments against her for the larceny of silver-ware and linen from persons in whose employ she had been at different times. Having entered a plea of guilty to one indictment, she was sent to the State Prison for five years. If housekeepers will only have the courage to imitate the example in this case, we can promise them a speedy riddance of the CAROLINE WELSHES.

That numerous class of persons who labor under a strong sense of being victims, may possibly derive a grain of comfort from the following remarkable instances of clouds with silver linings. About a month ago, a German clergyman, accompanying a party of emigrants whose ship was lying in the Thames, was arrested for murder. He proved entirely innocent, and the ill-treatment to which he was subjected pending inquiry produced such substantial sympathy as a check for $5,000, and a public dinner. The other instance was that of Dr. DOWNTON, chaplain at Geneva. This gentleman's congregation fought over him, and the Anglo-Saxon Genevese were convulsed by the war-cry of DOWNTON or no DOWNTON. The trouble made the more stir by reason of its culminating when the Arbitration Committee was sitting, and it was no secret that some members of that body thought him a victim. "It would be very desirable," said Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, who sympathized with Mr. DOWNTON'S uncomfortable position, "that he should get a living elsewhere." "Certainly," said the person addressed, "but livings are not so easily to be found." "I do not mean immediately," said Sir ROUNDELL, "but somewhat later." "Somewhat later," Sir ROUNDELL PALMER became Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, and one of his first pieces of church patronage made Mr. DOWNTON a comfortable English rector, instead of an uncomfortable Geneva chaplain.

There are some people in this community whose ideas of crime are very peculiar. They believe that cheating the Government, whether Municipal, State, or Federal, is not at all criminal. Perfectly honest in their dealings with the rest of mankind, their consciences become exceedingly elastic when duties on imports, or taxes on real or personal estates, have to be paid. Others, again, when called upon to furnish certain materials wanted by either the Municipality or State Government, are sure to make exorbitant charges, and add at least fifty per cent. to the prices charged to private individuals. The latest instances of this peculiar mania has just been brought to light by the Department of Finance in this City. Controller GREEN, while investigating the claims of the gas companies against the City, took it into his head to have the gas-lamps counted from Kissel's Bridge to the Battery, and to found that three companies charged for 324 lamps more than could be found in the City. Again, while private consumers were charged from $2 40 to $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, the City was charged at a rate higher by from $7 50 to $9 75 per annum.

The municipality of Paris, like the Bourbons of old, learns or forgets nothing. How much more generous it would have been for it to have accepted the Scauler bequest, 'and permit the erection of a German hospital in a city where there are thousands of German citizens and German poor, we leave to the judgment of those Frenchmen who are to-day more ready to clasp hands than to cross swords across the Rhine. Has, then, that humane institution, the Order of the Red Cross, which knew no limits in its domain of charity, and treated friend and foe alike in the very midst of the deadly conflict, left no impression on the minds of those whose mission, above all, should be to revive those better feelings of their common humanity, so easily called forth in times of peace?

The startling statement of HORACE F. CLARK, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, that no less than three thousand free passes were applied for during the past year, many of them for Senators and Congressmen, shows to what an extent our legislators are willing to place themselves under obligations to a railway company. Favoritism begets favoritism, and if the recent investigations are to have no other effect than to put an end to all these scandalous bargains between officials and railway officers, the good name of the Government will at least have been benefited by them.

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

The fourth annual report of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, was presented to the Legislature to-day. It is a bulky pile of manuscript, comprising about 700 pages. The report is introduced by a detailed history of the bureau, its establishment, its past work, its previous reports, and the action taken upon its subject matter. It then proceeds to the detail of its present work, desiring to present the facts relating to the annual average earnings of persons employed in the various occupations of the State; the cost of living; the distribution of wealth; the effects of the reduction of the hours of labor upon wages and production; the condition of the working women and girls, and in speaking of the last subject it states that the recent great fire in Boston revealed, as never before, the condition and poverty of these poor women. The employment of children of tender years, from ten to twelve, or younger, is condemned as "barbarous." The reduction of the hours of labor in Lowell and Lawrence is spoken of, and the report says: "We are strong in the belief that a still greater reduction could profitably be made." Upon the question of statistics the report repeats the recommendation of last year, for the authorization by law of a thorough and exhaustive system by which the facts in relation to questions of industry could be correctly and readily ascertained. It then proceeds to a classification of all wage laborers. The whole number under the class of agriculture is, males, 21,853; females, 31; under the class of professional and personal service, including clerks, laborers, sailors, &c., males, 53,847; females, 1,648; under manufactories, mechanics, and mining industries, males, 216,268; females, 70,861. This table is followed by a table of principal employments.

The next subject is daily wages and the actual earnings of employments, the data being derived from schedule four of the United States census. From the table presented it appears that the total wages paid in the industrial and mechanical employments was $117,785,894; the number of persons engaged, 277,654; average wages of males per day, $2 42; females, $1 07; youth and children, 68 cents. A table is also given of the wages of unskilled laborers. The subject of the cost of living is considered, and it appears that the average yearly expense of a family of about five persons is $697 71. This part of the report also contains a table showing, by items, the average quantities of articles consumed.

The matter of savings banks takes up by far the largest part of the report. The attention of the Legislature is called to the report of the hearing before the Committee on Banks and Banking of 1872. Many pages are devoted to an examination of the testimony of the witnesses who then appeared. This long consideration and discussion is followed by a series of tables. The first shows that the number of deposits during the past year was 800,815, the deposits amounting to an average of $94 84 to each depositor. The second table shows that of 35,833 depositors in thirty-six banks, 25,000 are wage laborers. This would give an average of seventy per cent. against sixty per cent. for last year. The third table gives the number of deposits during the last year in sums of $5 and under; between $5 and $25, up to $1,000, with the amount of each division. Reports were received from ninety-six banks, showing that 173,456 deposits were made of $50 and under, amounting to $3,473,549 39; that 73,309 deposits were made between $50 and $300, amounting to $8,000,975 82; of this sum, $13,273 525 71 were deposited in amounts less than $300. "These figures," the report says, "are not estimates, but the actual amounts as reported by the bank officers. In our report of last year we gave the average under $50 as $19 20. It will be seen that the average this year is $20 14. The average deposit under $300 was given in the last report as $58 84. By these returns it is $60 36. The averages deposit exceeding $300 is $607 26, or $100,736 higher than the estimated average of last year. It will be noted that our estimated averages of last year were more favorable to the higher classes of deposits than the actual figures will warrant." The statement of last year is then repeated: that 3-7 of the amount of deposits belong to parties who are able to deposit more than $50 at one time, and that the deposits of 12-14 of the whole number of depositors amount to but little more than the deposits of the remaining 1-14. The next table shows that 33,655 depositors, holding amounts of $50 and under, average $19 87; that 30,189 owned amounts between $50 and $300; that 63,933 depositors owned sums under $300 amounting to $4,990,241 50, while 13,055 depositors owned amounts over $300, and amounting to $7,847,784 13. Part first of the report ends with statements in regard to the hours of labor. A return from one of the largest manufacturing corporations of Lowell shows a reduction in time of 13.05 per cent., a gain of 20 per cent., and an increase in wages of men of 40 cents per day, and of women 30 cents.

Part two of the report consists of a description of the labor movements for the past year, and contains a letter from Count de Paris in answer to questions relative to the trades-unions, strikes, and hour movements and wages. This is followed by statements from prominent observers of the influence of special industrial occupations upon the prosperity and condition of the people.

The third part of the report consists of an argument, and the following recommendations:

The experience of the year just past corroborates that of the three previous years of the existence of the bureau, and urges us to renew the recommendations made in our former reports.

But little legislation is demanded, and but little in variety can be made directly effective. Legislation at present is almost wholly devoted to the purposes of aggregated wealth, whether in the form of railroads, of manufactures, or of numerous other great monetary interests. The time of Legislatures, National and State, is occupied all but exclusively with the consideration of questions of how to increase the facilities by which capital may be accumulated, while very little time or thought is given to the question of how the laborer can by lessened work-time and increased means achieve that education which shall elevate him to a true manhood. With this added leisure, and these increased means, and this better education, he will be able to think out and so work out the methods by which co-operation may safely take the place of wage labor. For to this he looks as the end of the solution of the absorbing questions at issue between capital and labor. As we said in our last report, legislation that tends to make men better, or more valuable, is in favor of labor, while legislation in the interest of production solely is not in favor of labor.

So, too, any legislation giving additional power to capital is against labor. Capital being strong, and having the necessary knowledge and power, can take care of itself, while labor is poor and ignorant, and, therefore, powerless.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Text of the Supplementary Incorporation Act.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is the Bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company passed by the Senate last night:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall also be lawful for the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to connect with, consolidate with, or lease the railway of any company or companies of California as may be chartered by the State of California, or by the United States, or by both; that may be authorized by the State of California, and said road may be necessary to form an extension of the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway to San Diego and Monterey, on the Pacific coast, and to such extent as may be permitted by the laws of California, and may be agreed upon by such company or companies and be approved by such a majority in the interests of their stockholders as may be required by the laws of said State.

SECTION 2. That the said Texas and Pacific Railroad Company shall have all other rights, powers, and franchises in relation to the construction and operation of the road, which in forms said extension to the City of San Francisco, that the laws of California may allow, including a right of way through the public lands 200 feet wide for such connecting road; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to create any land grant except right of way, or authorize any donation or liability of any kind whatsoever on the part of the Government of the United States, nor to authorize a consolidation with any share or line of railroad to the Pacific Ocean, nor shall it in any manner affect the obligations of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to construct its line as now authorized to the City of San Diego, and as to all railroads connected with, or consolidated with, or leased by said Texas and Pacific Railroad Company under this act, the limitations and restrictions as to freight and passenger rates provided in regard to the Texas and Pacific Railway in the original act shall apply in all respects, provided that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to interfere or impair in any way the rights or duties of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, or those of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California; and the said Southern Pacific Railroad, or any other road which may afterward be consolidated with, or leased by, the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of California, shall be open to the traffic of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, at the same rates per ton per mile, and per passenger per mile, and with equal facilities for the working thereof, as for the traffic of the Texas Pacific Railway over the said line, provided that this act shall be subject to amendment or repeal as the will of Congress; provided, also, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, if deemed consistent with the public service, to furnish to engineering parties of the Northern Pacific and Texas Pacific Railway Companies supplies or provisions and such arms as may be necessary for their protection, at their cost to the Government at the place where furnished.

The New-York Charter at Albany.

From the Binghamton Daily Republican.

The passage of the New-York charter in the Assembly, by the decisive vote of 83 to 18, and the action of the Senate in refusing to adjourn at this juncture, are generally regarded as proof that the Republicans are determined on sending the bill to the Governor before the recess. The charter puts the government of New-York City entirely in the hands of the people, and is confessed even by the Committee of Seventy to be the fairest measure of the kind ever framed by one party. It has already been before the public for seven weeks, and it should become a law without delay, substantially as it is.

We strenuously object, as a matter of right, and as embracing a principle of political sagacity, to putting upon any city a government in party interest rather than in the interest of the people. The Republican Party has always been by its endeavors to legislate Republicanism into the City of New-York, and it will always so do. What it has to do, and is now trying to do, is to hatchet out all the old Ring scoundrels and break down their power by whatever measure of force are required. It has to make impossible the acquisition of York, as it were, by trickery, fraud, and intimidation of the vile masses. It has to put the government of the City fairly and fully into the hands of its honest people. Anything that looks like government from Albany is repulsive to the best Republicans in New-York, or any city. Any attempt to govern Binghamton from Albany would be resisted by its whole people. If a Democratic Legislature should pass this city a partisan Democratic commission, or legislate arbitrarily against its Republican people, or indeed any of its citizens, we should go to the electors and ask them to destroy, as far as the City of Binghamton could, the last remnant of Democratic power. The principle of local self-government being conceded in the New-York charter, there is no good objection to it. That Republicans are now in the majority in the City government of New-York, invests them with right to control. They ought to give the City the best government it has ever had; and so by the force of demonstration prove that they are fitted to exercise the authority conferred upon them.

We do not assert that the charter is perfect. So far as it would impose on the people a government not of their choice, by means of officials holding over, for long terms—three to six years (if such a provision remains)—we would have it amended in the Senate. In a merely partisan point of view, it is not probable that so self-destructive as that which looks like interference with the fairly-expressed will of the citizens in local administration.

Believing that the Albany charter is substantially fair; that it will enable the people to protect themselves; and that the one feature of it which is destined to prevent a continuance of one or of the forces who have disgraced New-York and the nation, is the feature which should command it especially to the inhabitants of New-York, we hope for its prompt adoption by the Senate, with such amendments, if any are required, as will give the City to its people at the recurring elections, and make them responsible for their own municipal administration. That is the truest public policy, and the truest Republican policy.

Subscriptions Received in Aid of the Palestine Exploration Society for the Fourth Week in February.

Previously acknowledged	$2,399 77
A. J. Odell	10 00
W. Van Norden, New-Orleans, La.	10 00
Frank W. Reynolds	10 00
Sunday-school, Class No. 13, First Parish, Amherst	10 00
Cyrus W. Field	100 00
Mrs. R. B. Day, Catskill, N. Y.	10 00
Prof. Kendrick, collections, Rochester	155 00
Sunday-school, First Congregational Church, Fall River	10 00
B. J. Meeuse, Louisville, Ky.	10 00
Rev. S. P. Leeds, Hanover, N. Y.	10 00
Rev. Arthur Lawrence	20 00
W. C. Dunton	20 00
Mrs. Rev. Dr. Budington	20 00
C. P. Dixon	100 00
A. S. Barnes	100 00
Charles E. Pierson	10 00
J. S. Pierson	10 00
Rev. George E. Gray, Bergen Point, N. J.	10 00
W. C. Cattell, Easton, Penn.	10 00
Prof. Gunn, M. D.	10 00
Rev. Lyman Coleman	10 00
Prof. Selden I. Collis	10 00
Profs. Porter and Youngman	10 00
Profs. Barlow and Moore	10 00
John S. Kennedy	100 00
Harris Colt	10 00
Teaneck Sunday-school, Bergenwood, N. J.	10 00
John F. Crosby	10 00
Rev. John Binney, Norwich, Conn.	10 00
Fred. H. Betts	10 00
T. W. Whittemore	10 00
Mrs. C. W. Darling	50 00
Thomas B. Raynolds	10 00
Miss R. S. Lowery	10 00
Rev. W. H. Bidwell	20 00
Ex-President Theo. D. Woolsey	10 00
Berthoud, Armstrong & Co.	20 00
Sunday-school Third Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati	10 00
W. J. Cummins, Norwalk, Conn.	10 00
Robert Jaffray	10 00
Rev. H. W. Roth, Greenville, Penn.	5 00
Sunday-school Presbyterian Church, Niagara Falls	15 00
Prof. Chas. A. Aiken, Princeton	10 00
Rev. C. A. Briggs, Routh, N. J.	10 00
Total	$3,145 00

The Germans and the Charter—Another Mass Meeting to be Held.

The Executive and Organization Committees of the German Central Reform Organization, and the presidents of the several Assembly District associations, met at Germania Hall yesterday afternoon, when action was taken toward holding a German mass-meeting in conference to the charter amendments, and to protest against the adoption of the charter as passed by the Assembly. A committee of arrangements was formed, with instructions to call the meeting as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged. It will take place at the Cooper Institute.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Government and the Paraguayan Emigration Swindle—Prosecutions for Libel Suits Dramatists and Critics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

The English Government has found it necessary to issue another warning against the Paraguayan emigration swindle. The Paraguayans have very active agents over here, and hold out extremely tempting prospects to laborers, who, when they reach the promised land, find it very different indeed from the Eden which was depicted in the glowing narratives of the agents. It appears that the emigrants who arrived at Asunçion on the 9th November found that absolutely no preparation had been made to receive them. They were kept at the railway station for two days, then sent on a little way—a journey of forty-six miles occupying seven hours. No food was provided, either during the journey or at the end of it, and again the women and children were huddled together in the railway station for want of any other shelter. A fortnight later the great body of the emigrants were still in the same wretched plight, and were not unnaturally in a state of mutiny. It is further intimated that the region where the emigrants were eventually to be stationed, being in latitude 25° 15', is so hot as to render labor in the field impossible to natives of the north of Europe. The produce of the country is confined to tobacco, maize, mandioc, orange-trees, &c., and rice, flour, coffee, sugar, and cattle have all to be imported, and are consequently very dear. Add to this that the country is politically in a highly volcanic condition, and that "the means of protecting life and property are insufficient," and the attractions of Asuçion will be fully understood. Of course the Paraguayan Council General in London is amazed that such things should be said, and has instituted what he calls "inquiries," and he hopes everybody will suspend their judgment until they hear from him again. He doesn't fix a date for this, though.

MORE LIBELS—THE DRAMA IN COURT.

The shower of libel cases still continues, and every few days more are added to the list. The dramatists have taken up arms against the critics. Mr. Charles Reade has got £500 from the *Morning Advertiser* for suggesting that a passage which no gentleman dare repeat in any private society of ladies, was indecent. Mr. W. S. Gilbert threatens a similar action against the *Pall Mall Gazette* for having inserted a letter from a correspondent calling his "Wicked World" coarse and indelicate. The theory of the piece is that fairies know nothing of "worldly love" till certain mortals appear among them; then the queen of the fairies and some of the underwood go in for it very strongly, and it does not agree with them. What the author may have meant, he himself can say, but what the actresses who play the parts mean, is to be gathered from their gestures and tones. How can a court of law try a libel case relating to a play? The prompter's copy of the play may be produced in court, but are promptors' copies invariably adhered to with literal accuracy by the performers? And are there not passages the meaning of which depends entirely on the manner in which they are uttered? I suppose it will be necessary for the Judge and jury, if Mr. Gilbert proceeds with his action against the *Pall Mall*, to adjourn to the Haymarket Theatre and witness a representation of the piece in the usual manner upon the stage. All I can say is that, if playwrights in this country do not go as near as they think they dare to rank indecency, it is not because managers discourage them or because audiences hiss. People here are blessed with a Lord Chamberlain, and a Government censorship, and it is supposed that nothing that can possibly offend the strictest sense of propriety is ever seen on a London stage. There is, however, a filthy and loathsome dance, which I need not name, and which, in the lowest saloons of Paris, is only danced when the police are not looking, and this is nightly performed, in the most open and shameless manner, on nearly every stage in town, including the most fashionable theatres.

CHARGES AGAINST ENGLISH SHIP-OWNERS.

A member of Parliament, Mr. Plimsoll, has just plunged head first—quite a Bouciscaultian "header"—into a hornet's nest of actions for libel, but I rather fancy he did it knowing his risks, and being ready to take his chance. For some years past Mr. Plimsoll has been lifting up his voice in Parliament and out of it against the atrocious commerce in rotten ships which is carried on by a certain class of English ship-owners. He has made speeches, written pamphlets, and kept up a strong agitation on the subject. He was very specific in some of his statements, and has not hesitated to attack some of his colleagues in the House of Commons, giving them private warning, though not naming them publicly. Every body interested in shipping was aware of the infamous practices of certain notorious men, but nobody dared to assail them openly, for they were known to be rich and desperate, and sure to make a bold fight of it. Mr. Plimsoll has gradually been coming to closer quarters with them, and now he has summed up all his information in a book, which has created a great sensation. Some ideas of the accusations in which he indulges may be gathered from the following statements: The official returns show that nearly 5,000 lives are annually lost within ten miles of the English coast, to say nothing of vessels which founder at sea. In 1871 no fewer than 855 wrecks occurred when the force of the wind did not exceed a strong breeze—that is to say, a mere puff sent them to the bottom. Mr. Plimsoll attributes the majority of these wrecks to preventable causes, such as defective construction, improper lengthening, and overloading, deck-loading, deficient engine power, want of repair, undermanning, bad stowage, and over insurance—this last being a highly suggestive heading. He mentions the case of a steam-ship of 1,500 tons, sent from Liverpool to China, with only eight deck-hands on board. In other cases vessels which had cost only £300, £400, and £1,800, were insured for £1,000, £800, and £10,000. They all went to the bottom with every soul on board. Seventy-three "devils" or sham rivets were found in one vessel. A well-known ship-owner, whose fleet averages from seventeen to twenty-one sail, has in six years lost ten vessels, of which one was burnt, one abandoned, three wrecked, and five never heard of. Another has lost 105 lives in two years, and is "notorious for the practice of overloading, and for a reckless disregard of human life." A ship of 972 tons register was loaded with 1,591 tons of railway iron, which sent her main deck, that should have been at least two feet above the water-line, two feet ten inches below it. She was handsomely insured and foundered. The friend" of a ship-owner has written to the papers to say that he has no doubt Mr. Plimsoll must refer to this gentleman, because he finds that he has lost exactly the number of ships mentioned in one of Mr. Plimsoll's chapters, and that he is quite sure such an amiable gentleman could not possibly do such things. Several actions for libel have been raised against Mr. Plimsoll, and a great effort is being made to get the charges tried before a jury rather than before a Royal Commission of competent persons.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

Some curious light has just been thrown on the manners and customs of certain types of English gentlemen, "all of the modern time." There is the great card-playing case, in which two young gentlemen, who, not many years ago, were school-fellows at Eton, were concerned. Mr. Jones accused Capt. Clayton of having cheated at cards. The Captain denied the cheating, but admitted that in his travels through the country he always carried dice in a bag, and played chicken-hazard whenever he had a chance; that he spent most nights at the card-table, and played high, that he could not say he had not been called a cheat in a low Haymarket night-house, which he at one time frequented in his course of business. The accuser acknowledged that he was fond of boxing; that, being a county magistrate, he was not ashamed to visit cheap "hells;" that he had heard bad stories about Clayton, yet treated him as a friend and played cards with him. When he spoke of something as "all rot," the Chief-Justice asked whether that was Etonese. The jury could not make up their minds whether the plaintiff was a thief or the defendant a liar, and were discharged. In the House of Commons last night Lord Elcho drew attention to the case of Lieut. Tribe, of the Ninth Lancers, who was repeatedly put under arrest for telling falsehoods, and who not long since suddenly disappeared, leaving behind him a great many unpaid bills and a forged check. His medical man accounts for these eccentricities by saying that he was driven mad by the disagreeable manners of his brother officers. An Irish nobleman, whose motto is "*Virtus sola nobilitat*," has just been bound over in the Common Pleas to pay £50 a year to a girl of sixteen, by whom he had had a child. He must have thought more of his virtue than his honor, when he allowed the case to go into court. These are but fair specimens, I need not say, of the ways of English gentlemen, but it is unfortunate that they should all come together within a few days.

ODGER, THE AGITATOR.

George Odger, cobbler and agitator, as he describes himself, has had his libel case, like more distinguished men. He prosecuted the *Figaro*, a weekly paper conducted by Mr. Mortimer, an American gentleman, for having called him "an enemy of order, a demagogue of the lowest and most contemptible type, half booby and half humbug, a political cheap-jack, who would be a political sharper if he had brains enough." "Some day," the writer added, "society will make short work of the Odgerites, and stamp them out as we did the cattle plague. At present Odger is supreme and triumphant, and Odgerism may work incalculable mischief before an opportunity occurs of putting an end to it with grape and bullet." In another paragraph the *Figaro* issued the following notice: "I have any quantity of bottled-up abuse, treason and riot. I will exchange the whole lot for any permanent appointment, with £250 per annum, or upwards.—George Podger." Odger was examined as a witness and said he obtained his living partly by making shoes and partly by making speeches, but now he made more by speeches than by shoes. He made no charge for his speeches, but took what was given. He objected generally to the Constitution; he would prefer a Republic, and got paid for saying so. He had also said that he and his friends would never allow the Prince of Wales to ascend the throne—except under protest. He had called the Queen a "puppet," and had written a pamphlet on "The Crimes of English Monarchs." The Attorney-General, who was for the defense, asked Odger why he thought the "George Podger" notice referred to him, and quoted some other paragraphs from the same column? One was: "Beat. I have no money, no sense, no honor, and no principles, and I require a seat in Parliament. A Real Reformer." "You did not think I meant you," asked the Attorney-General? "Well, it might be yourself," retorted Odger, who had the laugh this time. After being shut up for a couple of hours, the jury were discharged, not having been able to agree upon a verdict. F. H. J.

SPIRITUALISTIC DISCORDS.

Exposing a Medium—An Exciting Scene in Apollo Hall.

A Spiritualistic conference was held, yesterday afternoon, at Apollo Hall, by a large number of adherents to the belief, who were drawn together in consequence of some extraordinary revelations in reference to the means used by Mr. Gordon to bring about the manifestations which were recently witnessed at his establishment in Fourth-avenue. Mr. Gordon pretended to summon various angelic figures to the rooms where he exhibited the marvelous to believers at one dollar a head, and has done a thriving business in that way for a considerable time. He was at last detected by a self-appointed committee of Spiritualists, who rushed up in the middle of a séance last Wednesday evening and exposed the frauds which he was practicing. George F. Winch presided at the Apollo Hall meeting yesterday. It opened at 2 o'clock. At that time a very large number of Spiritualists assembled in the hall, occupying the front seats principally. The crowds of loafers and roughs which hang about Broadway in the vicinity of the up-town hotels, hearing that fun was expected, thronged the hall back of the audience of Spiritualists, and frequently manifested their approbation or contempt of the sentiments advanced by the different speakers. The first orator of the day was a gentleman, with a red face, bald head, and good-humored, farmer-like expression of features, who addressed the audience upon the Gordon exposé, regretting that he had aided the pretended Spiritualist in obtaining the favor of the community. He said that he believed in Spiritualism, but he confessed that he had been sadly duped by Gordon. He considered the man a first-class fraud now, and hoped that he would be entirely discountenanced by the believers in Spiritualism throughout the country. He knew very many others who had been sadly duped by Gordon, and he hoped that the frauds which he practiced would be still more fully brought to light. Mr. Robinson then narrated how he, with others, went to a séance at Gordon's, last Wednesday night, and succeeded in snatching the figures of people and heads with which he carried out his impositions. While Mr. Robinson was narrating the principal features of his coup d'état, by which the frauds of Gordon were exposed, the attention of the audience became riveted on the figure of a man in a corner of the hall. The individual had his back to the observers, and was enveloped in a large, black cloak, which was artistically hung about his person in a quasi military style. His head would every now and then bob backward and forward like that of a wooden monkey upon a turning stick. His arms twitched convulsively, and his whole appearance indicated that he was either insane or afflicted with the St. Vitus' dance. The speaker on the platform looked as his right to sympathize with the audience, and instantly ceased speaking. This pantomimic performance proceeded for several minutes until the head, apparently of a beautiful woman, covered with a light gauze veil, appeared above the shoulders of the man in the corner. The cheeks were dimpled and rosy, the hair black, the hair natural and curly, and the teeth pearly. A murmur of surprise ran through the audience, then a woman called out, "O, that is the spirit bride! I saw it at Gordon's." The man in the corner gradually drew nearer the platform, still keeping his back to the audience. The form of the "spirit bride" nodded; it rose higher, then a shapely hand and wrist, true to life in form and color, appeared, and beckoned to a person in the audience. Every voice was hushed, every form transfixed. Then the "man in the corner," Dr. Moon, gave the figure a toss upon the platform, as the foot of Mr. Winch. "The spirit bride," in that position, turned out to be a dress of muslin, duffy at the lower edge, a head of pasteboard, painted and artistically formed, with the usual trappings, concerning which any girl who is possessed of a fancy doll needs no introduction. There was a shriek of disgust from a score of the audience, as they realized how they had been duped at Gordon's séances. Then several Spiritualists who had been instrumental in exposing the means used by Gordon in his manifestations, forced their way upon the platform and began to exhibit the different masks, faces, and figures which they had captured at Gordon's on the preceding Wednesday night. The head of a Jew was held up to the audience among the several prizes, and a fat, buxom-looking lady said, "Why, that is the very face which Gordon used to personate one of my grandmothers." As the lip of the Jew sported a moustache, the poor woman must have had considerable credulity to believe that she was really viewing the Spiritualistic "phiz" of her deceased predecessor and relative. Then there were various faces shown, and several persons spoke, denouncing the frauds of Gordon. Some of the speakers were female "mediums," and they pitched into each other verbally in the most frightful style. Some were in favor of covering up the frauds of Gordon with "a mantle of charity," and one wished to see Gordon and Foster, "the car-hook murderer," strung up together with the same rope, and strangled simultaneously. No two inclined to the same opinion. The wrangle lasted for four hours, and the audience leaving rapidly toward the close, the meeting finally broke up, with nearly every one in a state of dissatisfaction.

The Lecture Platform.

Mr. Bret Harte, having made a most successful tour along the lake frontier and in Canada, returns to this City to-morrow for the purpose of repeating, at Steinway Hall, his popular lecture on the pioneer Californians, entitled "The Argonauts of '49." On Monday next Mr. Harte visits Brooklyn to meet an audience at the Academy of Music, when he will again deliver his celebrated essay. Wherever Mr. Harte has appeared he has been greeted with overflowing audiences, and his success is a most gratifying one alike to himself and his many friends, both on the Pacific and Atlantic slopes.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2, 1873.

The following is the report of the proceedings in continuation of that which appeared in this morning's TIMES:

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, presented the credentials of A. S. Merrimon, Senator elect from North Carolina.

Mr. Cole made a report from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The bill to authorize the continued employment of Mr. Hale as counsel before the United States and British Mixed Commission, notwithstanding his election to Congress, was passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported adversely the petition of Susan B. Anthony and others for a constitutional recognition of woman's right to vote.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

The amendment striking out the appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of the Great Kanawha was not agreed to.

The appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown was struck out.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment appropriating $30,000 for Burlington, Vt., harbor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Scott offered an amendment providing that a portion of the appropriation for the Schuylkill shall be used for the removal of the rocks at South-street wharf.

Mr. Sprague offered an amendment for the improvement of Newport harbor, appropriating $20,000.

Mr. Conkling offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of Peconic river, Long Island. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in. The bill was then passed.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Wright called up the Raccoon Forks Land bill, and it was passed.

Mr. Stewart called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which was passed.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up the House bill to provide for the payment of the judgments of the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending the action upon the bill, Mr. Edmunds moved to take a recess until 7 P. M.

THE PATTERSON REPORT.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine—The committee appointed by order of the Senate to consider a communication from the House of Representatives, having performed that duty and submitted their report, feel that their duty in the matter has been discharged, and although they do not hold themselves in the light of prosecutors, still they deem it proper to call the attention of the Senators to the fact, that that report lies upon their table, and having done that they avail much attention of the Senate as in its judgment is desirable. I make this announcement distinctly, in order to relieve myself from any possible duty that may be devolved upon me as the organ of the committee.

Mr. Trumbull—What does the Senator propose?

Mr. Morrill did not reply, and Mr. Hamlin remarked that this was a matter of deep importance to the Senator implicated, and suggested that if the Senate intended to consider the resolutions at all it met at 2 P. M. to-day (Sunday) for the purpose of considering it.

Mr. Morrill said he did not wish to object to any arrangement the Senate might choose to make, but he feared that other duties would prevent his attendance at that hour.

Mr. Tipton said it was evident that the Senators had not had an opportunity to examine the testimony in the case since the report was made, and that he would be very unwilling to enter upon the consideration of the matter until he knew that the Senator implicated was ready with his defense.

Mr. Trumbull said he had not had time to examine the evidence, and that he would be very unwilling to vote upon such a question without having made a critical examination of the testimony.

Mr. Sherman made the same statement.

The Senate then, at 12 o'clock, adjourned until 7 P. M.

THE MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening.

CONGRATULATING THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

The resolution tendering the congratulations of the United States to the people of Spain was passed.

GEN. SPINNER.

The resolution relieving Gen. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States from the defalcation of certain subordinates of his office was objected to by Mr. Trumbull until it should have been considered by the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 50,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, to be sold by the Commissioners at 50 cents each. Agreed to.

Also a resolution to print 24,500 copies of the report of the United States Centennial Commission.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, objected to the resolution, on the grounds that the report was not legally a public document, and that a promise had been given that the people of the country should not be taxed in any way for the centennial celebration.

The resolution was laid over.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment of the judgments of the Southern Claims Commission.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Claims, striking out appropriations for certain persons, were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, called up a large number of Pension bills, which were passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Logan moved to reconsider the vote by which the Indiana, Ohio and Illinois Two Per Cent. bill was refused a third reading, and the motion was lost—yeas 20, nays 31.

Mr. Bayard's resolution of inquiry as to the conduct of army officers in South Carolina was passed.

The calendar was taken up, and the following bills were passed:

To remove the political disabilities of D. F. Leake, of Virginia.

To allow the National Bank of Springfield, Mo., to change its name.

Mr. Blair called up the House bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, by the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, from some point on the Illinois shore to the southern part of St. Louis, and it was amended and passed.

Mr. Goldthwaite called up the House bill for the relief of J. Molnis and J. M. Johnson. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer called up the bill amending the act in relation to the sale of lands in South Carolina for direct tax, and it was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency appropriation bill.

The bill was read through, and the Senate then, at 12 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Complicated Will Case in Michigan.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Feb. 22.

Among the cases before the Circuit Court, in Monroe, Mich, the present session, is the Chamberlin will case, which has been in litigation for over a year, and which, by its peculiar features, has created considerable interest. It seems that Mr. John J. Chamberlin and his wife were among the oldest residents of this city, having, as early as 1845, been occupants and proprietors of the hotel then widely and popularly known as the Macomb-street House, which they kept for several years. The family consisted of the parents and two sons, James and John. Some fifteen years ago they removed from Monroe to a place north of the city, a junction of stage roads known as "Truax's," between Monroe and Trenton, which was a favorite stopping-place and popular half-way-house with travelers upon the old Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo stage route.

From this place the family removed to Brest, a little hamlet about six miles from Monroe, where the sons bought a small tavern stand, a saw-mill, with about eight or ten acres of land adjoining, the title to which was put in the name of the younger one, James, he having made the first payment upon the purchase of the property. It was generally known that the father and mother did not live happily together, the fact of their having occupied separate apartments for some time giving rise to the supposition. Eight or nine years ago Mr. Chamberlin (the old gentleman) died, and about three or four years subsequently his son John also died of consumption.

Mrs. Chamberlin lived alone at her home in Brest from this time until her death, and in the meantime she experienced a most wonderful and unaccountable change of disposition, and it would seem of her whole nature. From having been an affectionate woman, she acquired a strong aversion to her only remaining son, to children, and, in fact, to all the human race, except a neighbor, Lyman Woolcott, and centred all her affections upon members of the brute creation. At one time, it was stated she had seven or eight cats, at another no less than fourteen sheep, in her house, which she fed, cared for, and raised as her own family. As an instance of her peculiarity, eccentricity, or insanity, it was stated by a witness that upon the occasion of the death of one of her cats she prepared for it a grave in a shroud, laid in a coffin, and with the domestics followed it to a grave dug in the garden, and had a funeral ceremony, displaying as much grief and affection as if it had been one of her most cherished relatives. Upon these grounds and the testimony of two physicians the contestants based their charges of imbecility of mind to a degree incapacitating the testatrix for framing a will. About three or four years ago, James, the youngest son, applied to the Probate Court to have a guardian appointed over his mother, on the alleged ground of insanity, fearing that in her then state of mind she might dispose of her property to strangers. The act of appointing a guardian while it might prevent a valid deed being made, could not prevent a will being executed. Accordingly, in August, 1868, Mrs. Chamberlin came to Monroe and executed a will, in which she disinherited her son James, giving her reasons therefor, and leaving her property (except $1,000 to Lyman Woolcott) to Lyman H. Warren, of Oneida County, New-York, a step-brother. Mr. Toussaint Navarre was appointed sole executor. Mr. James Chamberlin brought suit to test the validity of this will, and a decision is expected at this term of court.

An Alleged Swindler Arrested in Newark.

A man known under the name of John O. Atwood, pretending to be a member of the Brooklyn firm of Atwood & Bates, was yesterday arrested in Newark, charged with swindling. The detectives claim that the shoe firm of which Atwood claims to be a member has no existence, except upon business cards which he had circulated. Bills of goods had been purchased of a number of Newark houses, the members of which became suspicious, and put Detective Smith upon the case. The charge on which Atwood is held is that of defrauding Snow, Hooper & Co. of $936 00, and George Bannister of $137 85, the amounts of bills of the respective firms, which he had failed to pay when they came due.

THE STORY OF A HERMIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Monday, Feb. 24.

There died, near the village of Ringtown, Schuylkill County, near the northern boundary, not long since, a man named Harper, the greater part of whose life was passed in voluntary hermitage among the rocks and mountains of Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. He first appeared about forty years ago in West Penn township, Schuylkill County, where, in a wild and unfrequented spot in the mountains, he built a rude hut and shut himself out from all communication with the outside world. Although having the appearance of a man far advanced in life, it has since been ascertained that he was not yet forty years of age. Who or what he was no one knew. He very rarely left his lonely retreat, and then only to obtain certain necessaries of life. How he lived or what he did were matters of which the inhabitants of the town were entirely ignorant. Old residents remember his coming to those parts, and say that he truly "dwelt with solitude and walked the rocks and forests like a wolf." Young men grew to old age and died, and still Harper remained in his rude hut. At last, the hermit not having been seen for some time by any of the villagers, it began to be whispered about that he was dead. His hut was visited, but, although it was empty, and evidently had been for some time, nothing was found to indicate that the hermit had died.

A short time afterward, there appeared in the village of Ringtown a queer old man, with long, snowy locks and beard, bent form and wrinkled visage. He was bare-headed, clad in ragged garments, and walked with a long, smooth staff. Purchasing a few groceries in the village, he disappeared. Some months afterward, he again came to the village, made similar purchases and went away. This time, the curiosity of the villagers being excited to know more of the singular being, he was followed. He took a rough and narrow path, which ran some miles over the mountain, and led to a deep, rocky gorge, near the boundary of Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. In this gorge was a dark and damp cavern, into which the old man entered, and where it was found he dwelt. This was the hermit of West Penn township. He had, it was thought, left his former retreat to find more perfect solitude and isolation.

The severity of the present Winter, and the great depth of the snow, a short time since compelled the old man to leave his mountain fastness, as he was on the verge of starvation. He wandered over into Columbia County, where he found an asylum in the house of a kind farmer, where he died a few days after he was given shelter. On his death-bed he gave an account of his life, and the causes which led him to put himself beyond the pale of a society of which he had once been a bright ornament. His narrative was substantially as follows:

His name was James Harper. When he died he was within a few weeks of reaching the eightieth anniversary of his birth. Between forty and fifty years ago he was the senior partner of Harper & Bro., hardware merchants, Market-street, Philadelphia. His brother was some years his junior, and their firm stood among the leading ones of the city. They lived in fine style in Chestnut-street, and, neither of them being married, their only sister superintended their household affairs.

About the year 1835 James Harper went to Europe, leaving the business in charge of his brother, in whom he placed the utmost confidence. He spent two years traveling in the old country, during which time he married an accomplished, beautiful, and wealthy young English lady, a member of one of the leading families. For some months previous to his departure from London to return home, Mr. Harper had not heard from his brother—his letters, which had been regular and cheering, suddenly ceasing. Apprehensive of something wrong, the senior partner determined to forego further sauntering in Europe, and, shortly after his marriage, embarked for Philadelphia, accompanied by his bride. When the voyage was about half over, and the despondency that had seized Mr. Harper when he left London had been somewhat dispelled, the small-pox broke out among some emigrant families in the steerage. The plague spread to the cabin passengers, and among the victims was the young wife of Mr. Harper, who died in the greatest agony, and whose body was cast into the sea. This was the first thrust into the heart of the returning merchant, and prepared him for others that awaited him. After lying in quarantine some time after reaching port, the passengers of the plague-stricken ship were permitted to land.

A few hours afterward Mr. Harper learned that he was a ruined man. His brother, shortly after his senior went to Europe, fell into dissolute habits, and in a year and a half had driven the firm into bankruptcy, and in a fit of desperation blew out his brains in a gambling hell. The sister died in a few weeks of grief, and the property of the firm was all sold by the Sheriff. Mr. Harper found himself without a dollar or a single relative, and barely a friend, where he had left a prosperous business, a happy home, and hundreds of flattering acquaintances. Overwhelmed with misfortune, broken-hearted, and deserted, he determined to put himself forever away from all contact with the world and live alone with his bitterness. He kept his vow sacredly until he knew that death was stealing upon him, when he felt that he would like to close his eyes upon the world surrounded, if possible, by fellow-beings who would minister to his last wants, and give him Christian burial.

What must have been the weight of the sorrow that sat upon this unfortunate man's soul to induce him to forsake the world and its manifold blessings and live in bitter solitude, alone with his misery, during an ordinary life-time? His case certainly has no known parallel in the history of our race.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Faust" is to be done at the Academy of Music, this evening, with Mme. Lucca, Senorita Sans, Signors Vizzani and Moriami, and M. James....Mr. Florence is to act in "No Thoroughfare" at Booth's Theatre, this night....At Wood's Museum, Mr. Stetson is to act in "Neck and Neck."....The recent success of the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, at the Union-square Theatre, on the occasion of the performance of Monday afternoon last in aid of the St. Barnabas School, was so great as to encourage the members, whose primary object is charity, to continue their good work. After Lent they will give a series of entertainments in aid of a "Poor Children's Summer Picnic Fund."

The Case of Senator Clayton.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Norwood, of Georgia, has submitted his views, dissenting from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against Senator Clayton. His conclusions are the specifications which he resolves into three distinct charges: First, that while the evidence satisfies him that a combination did exist between Messrs. Clayton and Edwards by which, for the support of Democrats, Mr. Clayton agreed to issue the certificate to Edwards as a member of the House of Representatives, and did accordingly so issue it; yet that, not having obtained his seat by the election held on the 11th of January, at which he received these Democratic votes, the act is not cognizable by the Senate.

Second, that the charge made of procuring his seat by the corrupt use of money in the transaction with White, is sustained by the evidence; and third, that he obtained five other votes, which make his majority, and were necessary to his election, by giving to those electors, as a consideration for their votes, lucrative offices, and that this was as corrupt as if for the same purpose he had paid them money in kind.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Traveler's Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to an injustice that is being daily practiced upon the traveling public by Dodd's Express, otherwise known as the Union Transfer Company. I left Philadelphia, yesterday, with three ladies who were going to Boston, and for whom I bought three through tickets at $10 each, the charge of the railroads being $9 and that of the transfer company $1, for which they agree to deliver the passenger and luggage to the Grand Central Depot or to any hotel. My ladies did not go directly through to Boston, but stopped in this City over night at a private house in Gramercy Park, and I was astonished that, although the Transfer Company agreed to deliver my passengers and luggage to any hotel, even much further off, they declined to let us down at a private house, although in their direct route, and charged me full price both for passengers and luggage, thus dishonoring their coupons on a mere quibble. I was refused redress or explanation after application to the office of the Company. VIATOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

A Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish, through your columns, to ask Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, why he does not compel the "Roman Catholic Protectory," who occupy the building No. 29 Reade-street, to clean the gutter opposite their office?

It is now in, and has been at regular intervals during this Winter, in a most outrageous condition, yet the authorities pass it unnoticed, and politely invite the occupants of the adjoining houses to have theirs cleaned out or abide the consequences. When the snow melts on Broadway the water rushes down the gutter like a small river until it reaches this point, where its progress is stopped; then it forms a dam, backs up opposite the other stores and overflows the sidewalk, which is transformed, for the time being, into a river until that philanthropic individual, Jack Frost, comes to our relief.

Now, why are these people permitted to annoy, with impunity, the occupants of the adjoining premises?

If they cannot be induced to have it cleaned out I would respectfully suggest that they furnish a boat, wherein pedestrians, who happen to pass that way, may safely be conveyed over this yawning abyss.

AN OBSERVER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

Hurst's History of Rationalism and Rev. E. S. Widdower's Sermon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your issue of yesterday, the 24th, I find a very full report of a sermon by Rev. E. S. Widdower, rector of the Chapel of the Reconciliation, in Thirty-fifth-street, on "Rationalism and Religion." A good slice of said sermon is clearly plagiarized from Hurst's *History of Rationalism*. We did intend to select a few specimen bricks from the rector's easily-gained sermon, in which he gives word for word and sentence for sentence from the introduction to the above-named book. I beg leave to refer to all that part of the sermon commencing with: "It was not before Manasseh was caught," &c., and ending with: "Her representative theologians and great thinkers have in many instances deserted the Bible, which she (Germany) was the very first, under Luther, to unseal." By comparing this with Hurst's work, (sixth edition,) pages 4 and 5, it will be seen how easy a thing it is to prepare and preach a sermon for a "well-filled" house. We would suggest to the reverend gentleman that the next time he borrows his thoughts and language he does is from a book with which his hearers are less familiar—say one of Scribner's older issues, or even one of his importations.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873. VERITAS.

Steam on the Erie Canal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature of the State of New-York, in view of the great interests involved, have very consistently offered a princely reward for a practicable mode of increasing the speed of transit on the Erie Canal. So far, though much time has elapsed, nothing satisfactory has been attained. And yet, the urgency for means of transportation of the vast and still-increasing products of the West is yearly becoming more pressing. Any or all means of transportation are totally inadequate. Corn at the West is so abundant that it is cheaper for fuel than coal. It is worth, in Iowa, 15 cents per bushel, while in New-York it is worth 70 cents. The difference is absorbed by lines of transportation. Hence high prices of provisions at the East, while the producer at the West is meagerly paid. Nor are the rates charged by railways exorbitant or improper, any more than wagoners are exorbitant in not transporting as cheaply as railways.

Now, unless the Erie Canal can be made available for moving these products with an adequate capacity and speed and cheapness, a new outlet will of necessity be opened through the St. Lawrence, which, when opened, as that route may be, will bring European markets nearer to Chicago than New-York now is, which must be a serious blow to the commerce of New-York. There is no doubt that, so far as the lake marine is concerned, it is or can be made adequate to any possible demand upon it.

The Erie Canal also is abundantly adequate for the utmost requirements of transportation. The means are very simple. It is that the system of steam-tug towing be adopted. Let tugs of a capacity suitable for towing three or four canal-boats be furnished by the State. Let these tugs start from Albany and Buffalo at such proper and stated intervals as shall move boats, when ready in sufficient numbers, without delay. The tugs may only go as far as the first lock; then other tugs take the boats beyond, or they may pass through the locks, as shall be found most profitable. To facilitate locksage, steam windlasses or reels can be placed at the locks, or horses might be made use of. Boats can be dropped out of a tow, or others taken on, at intermediate points as may be necessary. The delay from changing and watering horses, and from slow starting as with horses, will be avoided, and the cost of towing will be much less than with horses. By this means of propulsion an average speed of four or five miles an hour, exclusive of locksage, can easily be attained. Towage will be collected the same as tolls.

It will be found impracticable in the use of any at present known motor to have the means of propulsion in each boat, or to make use of one for both freight and towing. In the first instance, the increased number of men, engineers and firemen, must be kept idle a considerable part of their time; while in the second instance, boats consorting, either to tow or to be towed, one must wait for the other on many occasions. But a tug, with nothing but power, can start on time should there be a single boat ready to go.

The submerged screw of a tug makes no swell nor causes wash of itself like a side-wheel, or as when the screw is partly above the surface. The only disturbance, or wash, or damage would be from the swell caused by high rate of speed, which would be just the same were the same speed attained with horses. But, admitting the waves and wash, it is this difficulty that I propose to provide against. This is the main point to be considered in the matter of steam propulsion on canals. In the first place, the wave which follows a boat in rapid motion has no damaging effect except near the surface in washing in the banks as high as the wave reaches, and for a few inches below the surface. Therefore, to wash into the canal much overhanging banks for a comparatively insignificant height, till a natural slope should be attained, after which there could be no more wash, would be all the harm that could be done. This natural slope would vary according to the soil. Ordinary soil, especially if a little scattered with crumbled stone, would maintain without washing a slope of about 45°. But, after the natural slope is attained, the waves roll up and recede without further effect, the same as the banks of a river. Below the surface, at whatever angle the sides of the canal will stand with the present mode of towing, they will stand all the same with tug-towing at the highest attainable rate of speed.

In the second place, much of the distance in the extent of the canal on one bank, if not on both, is already at that moderate slope that it can take no harm from wash. Then, much is already wide enough without cutting or timber, through towns and at places for landings, which will be a protection from washing. True, many of these walls are too nearly vertical to be a permanent protection, but then they can be rebuilt at an angle that will make the protection perfect.

In the third place, instead of letting the overhanging earth, at unprotected parts, wash into the canal, they can be removed and the banks be graded to a proper slope. As the water-line in canals does not vary as in rivers the grading would be only for one level, hence it would be comparatively a small work. Then further, the grading need not reach landward only so far as the wave will reach. In any part of the canal where the additional width of the surface of the water caused by this grading is objectionable, the banks may be graded to a slope of forty-five degrees, and paved at the water-line.

In the fourth place, the canal should be deepened a few inches while not allowing boats to be loaded deeper than at present. This can be done by the constant use of steam dredges. All this will involve no expenditure nor delay for canal enlargement, nor change in the construction of boats.

With the canal thus secured from damage and with easier movement for boats from the additional depth, and with powerful tugs for towing, the vast and still marvelously increasing products of the West, its ores and lumber and grain can be transported with a dispatch and cheapness with which no route can compete. Our lake marine would be much increased. Buffalo would become the great point of transshipment, storage, and traffic, Albany would be much benefitted, while New-York would be more and more confirmed in her position as the great centre of American commerce.

Railways will still be burdened with more valuable and better paying freights, live stock, &c., which are constantly increasing, and with increasing travel.

To depend on horses for canal service is as much behind the times as were the great wagons that were used for transporting salt and all other goods from Philadelphia over the mountains to Pittsburg, or as would be the monstrous wagons, "prairie schooners," as they were called, with ten yoke of oxen, with which the Hoosiers used to supply Chicago with bacon, meal, and apples from the Wabash. Why, even now shippers are becoming discouraged from venturing to ship by the Erie Canal, and, unless improved, it must eventually be abandoned. J. M. HANNABS.

"Independence."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I did not intend to bore you with any more communications from my pen, but I feel called upon to protest against some inaccuracies of which a letter-writer, signing himself or herself "A Looker On," is guilty. He or she (for convenience sake, we will say she) misquotes my words, several times, in her letter, to which I seriously object. We do not care to have other persons' words put into our mouths, no matter how much better their words may be than our own. She has, furthermore, misinterpreted my meaning. I have never, I think, attended more than one prayer-meeting in my life, and made no reference to prayer-meetings; and the lectures to which I alluded were of a secular character. I do not attempt to cloak my independence under the broad mantle of religion. With the letter before me, signed "A Rebel in Society," my reply to it, and the subsequent communication of "A Looker On," I feel quite convinced that I did understand the meaning of the first. Will "A Rebel in Society" be kind enough to decide the question

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, March 1, the following property was sold by Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court decree, in partition, under the direction of Sidney H. Stewart, Jr., Esq., referee. One four-story brick tenement-house, with bakery attached, and lot, latter 25 by 100, known as No. 853 Second-avenue, west side, 70.5 feet south of Forty sixth-street, sold to Wm. H. Boynton for $15,250. One four-story brick double tenement-house and lot, adjoining above, lot same size, known as No. 851 Second-avenue, sold to Rudolph Kern for $18,550. The end-avenue, sold to Rudolph Kern for $18,550. The property belonged to the estate of Peter Helmus, deceased, and it was thought to have sold cheap. At White Plains, on Friday, Feb. 28, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, James C. Spencer, Esq., referee, disposed of eleven lots of land located in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, and situated between Monroe and River streets, Putnam-avenue and Bronx-street, for $4,300; sold in one parcel to Johnson Nosser, plaintiff in the legal action.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The business transacted during the past week, ending with Saturday, March 1, has been in importance, marked; and the sales, in amount realized, have been larger than has been the case in over a year. The effect on the market cannot fail to exert a strong influence, and as the season advances we hope to be able to note equally successful results. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week foots up the large sum of $1,223,486, as against $560,325, the figures for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22. In addition to the above, during the week, Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, has sold property located in that city to the value of $602,155 in the aggregate, thus making the total value of real estate in the two cities that has changed hands at auction $1,725,650. The bulk of the property disposed of was, of course, comprised in the sale of the Carman estate, made by Muller, Wilkins & Co., on Thursday last; but, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold at auction City real estate for $123,000. The sales of the week have all, however, been heretofore commented upon, and further mention is therefore unnecessary. The extreme length of the list of sales for the week, as noted below, many of which are of importance, also precludes more extended remark, either regarding the transactions past or the market generally.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

During the present week sales of real estate will be held as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) March 3.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Edward F. Brown, referee, of four lots, located on East One Hundred and Tenth-street, south side, 420 feet west of Third-avenue.

By R. H. Lawrence & Co., receivers, sold under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank, of lease of the premises No. 744 Broadway, south-east corner of Astor-place, embracing a large, irregular-shaped lot, having a front on Broadway of 41.4 feet, and on Astor-place of 75 feet, with four-story brick building thereon, covering same; lease expires May 1, 1880; rent, $17,500 per year.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) March 4.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sales, by order of executors and others, of the following improved City property: Nos. 218 and 220 Hudson-street, corner of Watts-street, fronting the open square on Canal-street, a large corner lot, with a front of 38 feet on Hudson-street and 22 feet on Watts-street, with building thereon. No. 44 Watts-street, between Hudson and Varick streets, desirable lot, with two-story and basement brick house thereon, stables on rear. No. 8 York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane, two-story and basement frame house and lot, within one block of Hudson River freight depot. No. 409 East Eighty-fourth-street, north side, between Avenue A and First-avenue, and near the new landing of the Harlem boats, two-story and basement brick house and full lot No. 104 East One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, north side, two and one-half story and basement brick house and full lot, commencing 175 feet west of Third-avenue; West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth-avenue, very desirable three-story brick basement frame house (containing seven rooms) and lot. Also, valuable vacant lots as follows: Fifty-first-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two lots; One Hundred and Fifth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and near the Boulevard, one full lot; One Hundred and Sixth-street, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and near the Boulevard, three full lots; One Hundred and Twelfth-street, north-side, 95 feet east of Madison-avenue, two desirable lots; One Hundred and Thirty-second and Thirteenth-street, south side, 45 feet east of Madison-avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Allen Dooley & Henriques, partition sale by order of Supreme Court, Thomas Allison, Esq., referee, of one 2-75 by 104.8, with 3-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 50, upon the front thereof, and a similar house, 25 by 27, in rear, situate on West Forty-eighth-street, south side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue. Also, three lots, each in size 25 by 102.2, on West Forty-eighth-street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Also, adjourned partition sale by order of Supreme Court, T. S. Van Valkenburgh, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick dwellings and lots, with stores, and the north-easterly corner lot, 20 by 75, situate on the south-east corner of Canal and Church streets, lot, in size, 26 by 57.11 by 25 by 51.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three large three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, Nos. 130, 132, and 134 East Eighteenth-street, south side, 73.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, lots, in size, each 18.4x102.2; houses each 45 feet deep, contain all modern improvements, finished in hare wood, with tiled floors.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Duke and Lockwood, Esq., referee, of a house and lot situate on East seventeenth-street, north side, 169 feet east of First-avenue; lot 25 by 92.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Delancey-street, north-west corner of Norfolk-street; lot in size 25.5 by 51.8.

Wednesday, March 5.

By Wm. Kennelly, trustees' sale, by order of Jeremiah Quinlan, James Lynch, and John E. Develin, trustees of the property of Walter Roche, of real estate, viz.: Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores and lots, known as Nos. 930, 932, 934, 936 Eighth-avenue, each lot 16.10½ by 62.6; Fifty-fifth-street, No. 257, in rear of the above, one four-story brown-stone French-roof house, with lot 18.9 by 75.5; Sixty-eighth-street, the undivided half of seven lots and part of lot, north side of street, commencing 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each lot 25 by 100.5, and the part of lot 11 by 100.4, between the Boulevard and Ninth-avenue; One Hundredth-street, one lot, south side, commencing 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, size 25 by 100.11, and Varick streets, desirable lot, with two-story and basement brick house thereon, stables on rear. No. 8 York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane, two-story and basement frame house and lot, within one block of Hudson River freight depot. No. 409 East Eighty-fourth-street, north side, between Avenue A and First-avenue, and near the new landing of the Harlem boats, two-story and basement brick house and full lot No. 104 East One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, north side, two and one-half story and basement brick house and full lot, commencing 175 feet west of Third-avenue; West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, 475 feet west of Sixth-avenue, very desirable three-story brick basement frame house (containing seven rooms) and lot. Also, valuable vacant lots as follows: Fifty-first-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two lots; One Hundred and Fifth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and near the Boulevard, one full lot; One Hundred and Sixth-street, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and near the Boulevard, three full lots; One Hundred and Twelfth-street, north-side, 95 feet east of Madison-avenue, two desirable lots; One Hundred and Thirty-second and Thirteenth-street, south side, 45 feet east of Madison-avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

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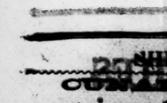
SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Sail from NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. *Cuba, Wed., March 26.
Celabria, Wed., March 12. Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19. Algeria, Wed., April 9.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

*Steerage passengers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and the Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, to
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.
These White Star, Deck, Passage Carry Owner City. Passenger Rooms amidships (the safest channel) carnival ed, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Each State Rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP position, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $75 gold); steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wed'day, " 19, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, April 2, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Intermediate.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....Dantes.....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire..Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE.....Dantes.....Saturday, April 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both railway and the uncomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

HAMBURG LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Hamburg Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, 1st floor.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—
BY ALLEN, MINER & CO.
FRIDAY MARCH 7,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms.
NO. 96 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS.
SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE
THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS CITY MANUFACTURERS, WHO IS ABOUT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. All of which was made expressly for best City custom sales, and for beauty of design, excellency of workmanship, and serviceability, cannot be surpassed. The stock embraces parlor, boudoir, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture in great variety; cabinets, secretary and wing book-cases, centre and fancy tables, &c., &c.; will be ready for inspection Thursday, 6th inst., with catalogues. PURCHASERS CAN HAVE THEIR GOODS STORED FREE OF EXPENSE TILL MAY 1.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Steamers MORRO CASTLE and COLUMBIA, at auction. By virtue of two several writs of venditions exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, A. J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1873, on board thereof, at Pier No. 4 North River, New-York City, the steamers MORRO CASTLE and COLUMBIA, (known as Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers,) their tackle, apparel and furniture.
Description.—MORRO CASTLE—Brig rigged; deck saloon; measurement, 1,271 tons; draft, 18 feet; material, oak and chestnut, iron strappings; length, 230 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 23 feet; metaled in 1874; cylinder, 85.11; boilers nearly new.
These steamers are in perfect order, and ready for sea. Terms 20 per cent. cash at time of purchase; balance within three days, when Marshal's bill of sale will be given.—Brooklyn, March 1, 1873.
S. R. HARLOW,
United States Marshal E. D. of New-York.
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Proctors for Libelants, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City.

ART SALES
THIS EVENING.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
BY
KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
AT THE
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av.,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
March 3 and 4, 1873.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AND ENGRAVED PLATES
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
J. M. W. TURNER, R. A.
Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods respectfully give notice that they will sell by auction, in London, on March 24 and following days, by order of the representatives of the late
J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.,
the whole of the valuable engravings, some of which have never been published, and engraved plates removed from the artist's late residence.
Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Goupil, No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMBE—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 3, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, Cargo *Giulia*, and can be seen on pier No. 14 East River. Immediately after, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Leda*, and can be seen on pier No. 14 East River.

A. MEWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway, corner 44th-st., will sell on MONDAY, March 3, and following days, at 4 P. M., a choice private library of scarce, curious, and valuable books, American and foreign.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.
GLAMORGAN.....March 12
PEMBROKE.....April 2
GLAMORGAN.....April 23
PEMBROKE.....May 14
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.
These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for $1 and upward.
For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
CALEDONIA, Wed., Mar. 5 | COLUMBIA, W., Mar. 12
CALIFORNIA, Sea. Mar. 19 | INDIA.....Sat., Mar. 15
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.
Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, March 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the south or south-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 20
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....April 20
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 20
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (foot slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.
The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.
Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hackfare, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.
The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE THAT EVER
THE MORGAN LINE
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 4.
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Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the south or south-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

NOTICE.

We will open for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, March 3, at our Art Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a consignment of very choice, original and costly oil-paintings, mostly the production of our most favorite modern artists. The lovers of the fine arts will find them well worthy of their inspection.
The above will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 6 and 7, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.
ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms No. 96 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & CO.
FRIDAY MARCH 7,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms.
NO. 96 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS.
SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE
THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS CITY MANUFACTURERS, WHO IS ABOUT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. All of which was made expressly for best City custom sales, and for beauty of design, excellency of workmanship, and serviceability, cannot be surpassed. The stock embraces parlor, boudoir, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture in great variety; cabinets, secretary and wing book-cases, centre and fancy tables, &c., &c.; will be ready for inspection Thursday, 6th inst., with catalogues. PURCHASERS CAN HAVE THEIR GOODS STORED FREE OF EXPENSE TILL MAY 1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.), 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 8:05 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 10:05, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:22, 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:30, 6:05, 8:05, 7:22, 8:05 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:22, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:05, 8:05, 7:22 P. M.
Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. to Boston Express.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:35 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 9:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:35 P. M.
For Sharon Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.
Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:23, and 3:05 P. M. trains.
Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence or hotel.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:20 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
For Trenton, Philadelphia, 3, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For Princeton, Lawrenceville, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 3:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Somerville, Bridgewater, Manville, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Brechold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:21, 6:35, 7:24, 11:05, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSETT, D. M. BOYD, JR., General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Hunnisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:36 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 9:20 A. M., 2, 4:08 P. M., 12 midnight; Bogota, 7:27, 9, 11:32 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:38, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:35, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:05 P. M., and 12 night.
MONTCLAIR BRANCH DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 9 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. EGBERT, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars for Williamsport; also for Lehighton in connection with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville Junction; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
11 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Tobyhanna, Delaware, &c.
3:20 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.
For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.), 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 8:05 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 10:05, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:22, 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:30, 6:05, 8:05, 7:22, 8:05 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:33 A. M.; 3:22, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:05, 8:05, 7:22 P. M.
Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.
For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.
For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.
For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. to Boston Express.
For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:35 P. M. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 9:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:35 P. M.
For Sharon Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.
Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:23, and 3:05 P. M. trains.
Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence or hotel.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:20 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
For Trenton, Philadelphia, 3, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For Princeton, Lawrenceville, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 3:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Somerville, Bridgewater, Manville, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Brechold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except

SAVANNAH IN WINTER.

Life in a Southern City in the Cold Season.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

We voyagers from the North—especially the newly-arrived among us—feel almost translated on reaching this land of the sun. Not translated in that uncomfortable way requiring a chariot and horses of fire, but in a pleasant, agreeable, commonplace manner, as one would move into Patrician-avenue from the obscurity of Mendicant-row.

Think of the delight of leaving that chronically depressed thermometer, and all the horrors of snow, ice, stormy wind, and tempest, and finding yourself in an earthly paradise! In such Winters as this has been, one can't help believing eighty degrees Fahrenheit, unlimited sunlight, and vegetation in a fine state of progress go far toward composing an Eden, material at least.

We shudder—Sybarites that we have become!—at the very face of a New-York paper. There must exhale chill breaths from pages so full of dreary stories of cold and tempest. We spend our idle hours under the magnolias and pine trees of the park, sunning ourselves, cat-like, in the mild fires of a southern afternoon, hearing the splash of water from the great bronze fountain, and drinking into our lungs deep draughts of violet-scented air—for those great white marble monuments, standing sentinel-like at either end of the city's sorts or principal avenue, have served to keep warm at their feet all Winter the life of divers small grasses and flowers.

What profound indolence this atmosphere engenders! What confidence that all things mundane will, eventually, right themselves without our personal intervention. We feel like modern Tannhausers in a Venus-cave of flowers, sunshine, and sweet odors. One sees, it is true, a certain energy in some of the Northerners, but only for a few days at best. Soon is presented to their minds the absurdity of resisting the genius loci. They stand no more, open-eyed, under the orange trees, as if hoping the golden fruit may drop into the expectant mouth. Why should they know these pretty yellow balls to be of a Dead Sea variety, from which even the least scrupulous pickaninny stomach recoils?

Even persistent lion-hunters soon renounce here the ardor of pursuit, which happens more easily in the absence of aught worth the chase in this Garden City. Air, sunlight, flowers, and the promise of green peas make up the sum of content just at present. We should be happy enough, I think, to see in February the camellias opening their red hearts in the garden; the jessamine, in the wood, putting forth yellow buds, and all the border tribe of crocus and hyacinth above ground sharp set with stiff green spikes, and showing dim glimpses of purple, gold, and ciel-blue. Dame Nature's ample-book of tints and colors new, she is opening, like other prompt fashion-mongers. Dull browns and woods are going out; soft blush hues creep into the thick-set buds, on bough and twig: over the waiting shrub and bush are growing new garments of green, in its myriad tints and forms.

And yet this is only the outer circle of delight, and the seventh heaven of Florida is still to be attained, per steamer Lizzie Baker. I, for one, am half disposed to stay my flight here, convinced that bliss at 80° is not susceptible of geometric progression.

The faint twitter of Winter-sojourning birds is swelling to full chorus: the solitary street aries are becoming like the voice of a multitude, and Spring develops new bases for itinerant vending.

Hitherto, that unique falsetto squeak, set in an unknown tongue, might invariably be translated thus:

"H'yah's goin' by! nice fresh oysters!"

It has, therefore, needed no prophetic vision to divine the contents of those peripatetic pails to be a dubious liquid, sustaining numerous and more doubtful solids—an ingenious trap for dust coal and other atomic unpleasantnesses. Poised on the woolly pates of small and ragged boys, or half-grown, strapping urchins, they have seen a good deal of the world—such of it as Savannah streets present. It gives an odd sensation to see one's lunch or dinner playing marbles, standing entranced at the sallyport of either barracks, or hovering in the neighborhood of that scarlet pea-nut-stand, the smoke of whose burning goes up without pause.

One principle of trade prevails among these juvenile merchants—"Strike while the iron's hot!"

You may have no more occasion for oysters than for Gen. Green's monument, yet is that no reason for refusing to buy them. When we are wheedled into buying a quart at breakfast time, we are sure to see that marching pail looking in at the window four or six hours later, from its elevation on the head of the very same bright-eyed, out-at-elbow little chap.

Did I say there were no lions to be visited in Savannah, when Bonaventure lay encysted in my experience? The quaint old world town itself has a quiet charm which ranges it among tamed animals, rather than with beasts of prey. It has its own character and expression—a history written on the differing house-fronts and various roofs—quite unknown to corporations which pine for brown-stone-front uniformity. Savannah, settled by English Hebrews and Methodists and Quakers, was never framed according to rubric or canon. Her houses form a dissenting congregation, each individually contending for the right of private judgment. The abomination of desolation, in the form of cupolas, has spared these ancient roofs. Seeing the sign of constitutional liberty on the hotel, the mansard destroyer, conformer, and leveler has passed by.

The gay and sunny Forsyth Park is of to-day as it was of yesterday, but I like to fancy, standing in the green-turfed squares, that the old houses on either side, are stately perruqued gentlemen and statelier brocaded ladies, facing each other in a solemn minuet. Down the middle of the broad, tree-set, intersecting street, the dancers will soon go; they are making their swimming courtesies and stiff-backed bows before the music begins. I know each house has a long-drawn autobiography in reserve, for have I not just read on the broken mossy slabs in the old grave-yard the names which are blinking at me now in the sun-reflecting door-plates?

Bonaventure, the much-written up and down, still remains unspoilt—unspoilable. It is like the best of all the ghost stories, reserved for special occasions, but, though often told, reserving its power of sending cold shivers of delight down our mental back-bone. I am curious to know whether one could indefinitely renew that deep impression, almost reaching awe, with which we first looked down those long majestic avenues of gigantic trees, with pendant drapery of silver moss swaying lightly in every gentlest air. It seems as if a troop of low-hung fleecy clouds were tangled in bough and twig, so lightly hung, so delicately poised, is every floating pennant. It is Nature's weeds which will hang there, fixed in airy steadfastness, long after the human mourner's robes have budded bows, developed, got fruitage and been laid away.

How, in the name of all that is picturesque, was vandalism arrested at the very wooden gateway of this bit of tangled wildwood? Bonaventure itself should be the monument to him who forbade the taming of this savage nature, and left untrimmed, untrained, the mazy underbrush, the virgin wood, the vines, and grasses. We shall carry, many a mile, the image of this wonderland, as we saw it that warm, bright January day. The soft air, pierced with delicate thrills of Autumn chill, was stirred so gently we could hear the pine cones dropping one by one on the dead leaves—the dull sighing of the myriad flags on the gray trees above us. In the distance wound and doubled upon itself the broad blue inlet. Even the children's voices were hushed, until we found ourselves once more bowling over the firm, white Thunderbolt road.

What is called the "Old Cemetery" is to me a place of curious interest, though absolutely without beauty. Its high, whitewashed walls close the vista of divers small streets, for it lies in the heart of the city, quite near theatre and hotels. The place is under the especial care of the Savannah ladies, and will soon be removed, it is said. It must be very full of graves, although the turf is almost level now, and, one after another, the headstones have crumbled, fallen, and been consigned to ignominious heaps.

The quaint brick tombs—very like a French bedstead in form—have often lost their breastplate of graven slab, but gained instead a world of mosses of delicate shape and tint, small knots of fairy ferns, garlands of crimson strawberry vines, and tufts of waving grasses. We could find no earlier monument than that erected in memory of Sir Patrick Huston, Baronet, President of H. B. M's. Council of Georgia, who died A. D. 1762; but I suppose, if we could decipher those crumbling fragments of stone, propped against the walls, we should find earlier dates, as the cemetery was laid out on the city's settlement. It is a sheltered, retired spot, favorable to the blossoming of early flowers, and a safe play-ground for little children. The trim, black nurses sit on the tombs, and the children, playing among the graves, discover and collect vast treasures of white chickweed flowers, mistletoe berries, and floral wonders, escaping our grown-up observation.

You will hardly expect to find the beauty and fashion of Savannah in these by-ways—but any fine afternoon sees them collected, seated on the *causeuses* of the park, or walking up and down Bull-street—a gay stream emptying into that green lake, and flowing thence again in many branches.

You will see all this by taking the right-hand pavement, for to cross the road and stroll along under shadow of the "Yankee Barracks" would not only expose you to suspicions of Federal taint, but separate you, by eighty feet of macadamized road, from viewing, at short range, many a pretty matron and maid. We are all in some sort magnets, and assimilate to ourselves whatever unites with the elements of our composition; hence the ladies of Savannah have caught their Northern sisters' style of dress and carriage. Except that the belt-rope curl is dark instead of blonde, our short-sighted eyes should pronounce the wearers one and the same, in figure, manner, and general puffiness of outline. After this admission, dare I call myself by any title less vague than VOYAGEUSE.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Who Got the Public Documents Ordered by the City?

Thousands of dollars are expended annually by the City authorities for the printing laws and other documents deemed necessary for the use of those holding official positions. These books are also intended for public libraries and the heads of departments. But it now appears that scarcely any of these documents reach their destination, and where they really went is still a matter of conjecture.

A short time ago the Aldermanic Committee on Printing and Advertising, consisting of Messrs. Kehr, Falconer, and Ottendorfer, made an investigation relative to the compilation of the laws affecting the City and County of New-York, by Murray Hoffman, published in 1870. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain how many copies had been published, the number in the possession of the printer, and the measures necessary to be taken to secure the delivery of the books to the City. Messrs. Edmund Jones & Co., printers for the City, until the business was transferred to Tweed's New-York Printing Company, informed the committee that the entire edition numbering 5,000 copies was duly delivered to the City authorities, and that the firm holds the receipts for that number. It was also ascertained that if any more copies were needed it would be necessary to have a new edition printed. The report of the committee concludes as follows: "What appears most singular to your committee is the fact that out of the entire edition of 5,000 copies (15,000 volumes) published less than three years ago, not a single copy, except one, is to be found in the City Hall or any of the public offices. It is certainly a case of mysterious disappearance, and one your committee are entirely at a loss to account for." The late D. T. Valentine, then Clerk of the Common Council, made a report to the City Council, Dec. 14, 1866, concerning the loss of valuable books from the City Hall, to the following effect:

By a recent investigation I have discovered the loss of nearly the entire edition of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen for the months of January, February, and March of the present year, being volume 101 of the printed series, comprising about 200 large octavo volumes; also, the greater part of the printed copies of volume 32 of the joint proceedings of the Common Council for the year 1864, and the entire edition of the joint proceedings for the year 1865, of nearly 300 volumes. The latter work is indispensable, and must be reprinted. It had quite recently been received from the printers, and had not yet been distributed among the heads of departments and corporation officers. I have also discovered that many other books of value, such as the *Compilation of the Laws of the State Relating to the City of New-York*, *Hoffman's Treatise on the Powers and Duties of the Common Council*, and the *City Charter, with Kent's Notes*, &c., is also missing. The report further states that every possible precaution had been taken to prevent this mysterious disappearance of books. The locks on the doors of the rooms in which they were stored had been changed, and additional fastenings supplied, but all in vain; the door of one of the rooms was burst open and the books abstracted.

This report was referred to the Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen of 1866, but that committee never made any report on the subject. There are four rooms in the square near the City Hall used for the storing of books belonging to the City. Two of these rooms belong to the Board of Aldermen, and the other two to the Assistant Aldermen. They were all filled with books at one time, but now, while the shelves of the Aldermen's rooms are literally stocked, the Assistant Aldermen's rooms are entirely empty. The books once stored in them have "mysteriously disappeared." Murray Hoffman's Laws Relating to the City and County of New-York is published in three volumes, handsomely bound in calfskin, and contains a full digest of all the laws affecting this City. The edition is indispensable to lawyers practicing at the New-York Bar, being recognized as a standard authority. It is now asserted that these valuable books, and other as expensively bound, have been sold for waste paper, at the rate of four or five cents per pound. Stories are told around the City Hall of persons having been seen at different times bringing bags full of them down stairs without exciting suspicion or remark. The inference is, therefore, that a gang of thieves have been robbing the City, at very little profit to themselves. Yet there is a police-station in the basement and a keeper is in charge of the building.

The Pistol in Brooklyn—A Narrow Escape from Death.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Saturday night, Andrew S. Leich, aged forty-two, a printer by occupation, went into the bar-room attached to Meschutt's dining-saloon, No. 3 Fulton-street, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and called for a drink. As Leich was already considerably under the influence of liquor, the bar-tender refused to give him any more. Leich remained leaning against the counter, until a man named William S. Lannigan came in, and began to annoy Leich by pushing his hat over his eyes. At length Lannigan desisted, and was leaving the room, when Leich drew a single-barrel Sharp's pistol from his breast-pocket and fired at him. The ball took effect on Lannigan's right side, and, glancing along the seventh rib, passed around the body and lodged in the flesh. Lannigan was taken to the City Hospital, and Dr. Barry probed for the ball but failed to find it. The wound is not considered fatal, though Lannigan's escape from instant death is due to the fact that the ball struck on the rib bone. Leich was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house for examination.

New Bronzes.

Two remarkably fine bronzes, by Guillemin, the subjects being taken from Jerome's celebrated picture of "The Gladiators," are on exhibition at Tiffany's. They represent the two gladiators, Myrmillo and Retiarius, who are supposed to be passing beneath the balcony on which imperial Cæsar reposes, and addressing to him, with uplifted arms, the usual salutation, "Ave Cæsar Imperator, morituri te salutant," Both figures are those of men in the prime of life, square built, broad shouldered, strong loined, with bold, firm faces, and eyes accustomed to look on death unflinchingly. One is armed with shield and dagger, the other carries a net and trident. The attitudes are not precisely the same as those of the figures in Jerome's picture, where all are represented standing in a group. As in the bronze they are, of course, seen separately, some alteration of attitude was necessary. Both forms are finely molded and well poised, and the expressions are strongly suggestive. On the base of each bronze is a fac simile of the artist's handwriting to the effect that the first copy is in the possession of the French Minister of Fine Arts, and the second in that of Mr. John Hoey, of New-York.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

American Art Exhibition—The Reasons for the Few Pictures to be Exhibited.

It will be undoubtedly a matter of regret for the public to learn, that while the products of home industry, those thousand masterpieces of practical usefulness, for which the United States are so justly distinguished, will be represented at Vienna in all their endless varieties, group No. 25, devoted to the fine arts, as illustrated by pictures and statues, the work of our native artists, will be but scantily filled. By this is not meant, that such productions as are forwarded to the Vienna exhibition, will not be excellent of their kind, but that some fifteen pictures and statues, will by no means represent the great variety of subjects, the scope, the wonderful progress made by our artists during the last five years.

It is but justice to state that this deficiency in the esthetic portion of the American exhibition at Vienna does not arise from any fault on the part of the United States Commissioner. Perfectly aware of the important position art would assume in the Exhibition, and proud of the achievements of our own artists, Gen. Van Buren was most desirous that this particular group should have its fullest exemplification. It must be confessed, however, that the handling of this art matter presented many difficulties. The public are well aware of the many strifes and quarrels, arising from the exhibitions of works of art, where hanging committees and captious painters have come to daggers' points, and how the non-acceptance of a picture of dubious merit has brought on heart-burnings and enmities which no length of time would assuage. The commissioner, desirous of doing his best in the interest of American art, very properly thought that a committee of gentlemen, all well-known patrons of art, whose galleries contained the choicest productions of our native painters and sculptors, would be competent to judge of the merits of the pictures to be sent to Vienna. On the 4th of October last such a committee was formed, with the late G. P. Putnam as Chairman. This committee, composed of thirty-one gentlemen taken from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, who were to pass their judgments on all applications made, commenced their labors on the 4th of October last. Almost immediately, on the announcement that such an organization had been formed, their troubles began, for an avalanche of adverse criticism was heaped on them. It was declared that, as they were patrons of native art, and had spent large sums in purchasing pictures, they were utterly incompetent. As the labor to be performed by this committee, with Mr. Putnam at their head, would have been an almost impossible one, unless it met with the sympathy of the artists, they very naturally were uncertain as to their success, seeing so many obstacles in the way. On the 19th of December, finding how difficult it was to stem the tide of what unfortunately they took to be public opinion, they resigned; the ill health and death of their worthy chairman, Mr. Putnam, having taken place some few days later in the same month. It was then proposed that the selection of pictures and statues, should be placed in the hands of a committee, to be formed by the National Academy of Design of this City. At first the Academy declined accepting this important trust, basing their reasons upon the very just one of the shortness of time. They were, however, assured by the commissioner, that should the pictures be ready at the time first proposed, he would find means of sending them later to Vienna, and finally the charge of selecting the pictures was assumed by them. It was definitely agreed that all expenses of packing in the United States, (exceptionalin this case,) of insurance, freight, unpacking, hanging, repacking, and returning, should be defrayed by the United States, and that an honorary commissioner, without salary, should be selected by the Academy of Design to accompany the pictures, and care for the interests of the American artists in Vienna. The space originally intended for the art exhibition having been thought by the council of the Academy as too large, and if no pictures, 200 square meters was telegraphed for by the commissioner, and, at no small expense and trouble, finally awarded to the American artists. On the 17th of last month the committee asked that the commissioner to be selected by them to accompany the American collection, should receive a salary of $6,000. In consequence of Gen. Van Buren was forced to decline, not only because the sum given by the United States was entirely too small to allow of it, but because in addition, no other group to be exhibited at Vienna had required such a special paid commissioner. In the meantime numerous proffers of works of art, of great merit, had been made to the United States Commissioner, coming from all portions of the Union, which applications had been turned over to the last formed committee. On the 25th of February the committee of the Academy of Design sent in their resignations, refusing to act further, and returned all the applications for permission to exhibit, sent in from other portions of the country. The reasons given by them for resigning resting on the sole argument that without a salaried commissioner it was impossible to carry out the scheme, and that without such a paid agent they could not induce owners of pictures or artists to confide their works of art to the commission. Now, had this demand for a paid commissioner been made at the outset, Gen. Van Buren might have refused it at once, and been so enabled to make other arrangements. When it is considered how small the sum given by the United States is, only $200,000, and steadily decreasing, it could not commissioner was unable to grant the request. To this unfortunate conclusion, then, has this art question been brought, that so far, the number of works of art before mentioned, some fifteen, is all that will represent the work of our native artists. Perhaps the mistake made, was giving a list of themselves to public choice by Gen. Van Buren, after Mr. Putnam's death, formed another committee of precisely the same material, the walls of the Vienna Exhibition might have been graced with such works of American art that all our painters would have been proud of. As it is, having left the matter in the artists' hands the whole business has miserably fallen through. Is there now to be formed this? Cannot a committee of some kind yet be formed? New-York and the whole country possesses artists and owners of pictures who are today most desirous of sending their best productions abroad, and it is a pity that because the Academy of Design cannot have a paid commissioner to accompany the pictures, that so many admirable works of art, which would form an era in our esthetic history, should not add their grace and beauty to the American Exhibition of Industry in Vienna.

The Newtown Ring, Long Island, and the Tax-Payers.

In 1871 the tax levy was 7 15-100 per cent. on the real and personal assessed value of the property in the town of Newtown, Long Island. For over eight years the town has been ruled by a corrupt ring, and men believed to have been in the pay of Tweed. It is known a certain number were appointed as water policemen, &c., for which they never rendered one day's service, although drawing their salaries in New-York. In 1869 the ring spent over $275,000 to build the Blissville road, less than one mile and a quarter in length. An ample amount to complete the work was first assessed upon the town property, viz., $65,000, but under a special act to extend the road one-quarter of a mile, and which extension should not have cost $10,000, they procured town bonds for $207,000.

In 1871 the people became alarmed, and formed an association, with a committee of seventy-one, and by their efforts the tax was reduced from 7 15-100 to 3 10-100 per cent. Frauds were being perpetrated to such an extent that, in three years, the ring would have absorbed the whole property of the town. In consequence of inadequate claims and the continuous efforts of the ring to defraud the town, the rate of tax for the year 1872 was 6 15-100 per cent. But owing to the untiring efforts of Supervisor Burroughs, seconded by the friends of Reform, there is every reason to believe the rate will be reduced to three and a half per cent., and that before the 1st of May the town will have secured the election of a reputable man for collector, so that its affairs will soon begin to run smoothly, with a good prospect that the tax rate in future will not exceed three and a half per cent on the present valuation of taxable property.

It is expected the people will again second the efforts of the committee by nominating and electing to office good and true men, without regard to politics. It is suggested that the people hold meetings in each school district, and each nominate two delegates to meet in convention to nominate candidates for office.

As soon as the finances of the town are in a proper condition, and when some more of the ring officials are out of office and replaced by competent men of known integrity, Newtown will then put on a new life and be redeemed from the despotism of the ring.

Suicide of a Young Englishman in a Boarding-House.

Henry Gawler, an Englishman, twenty-six years of age, who has been boarding at No. 34 East Twelfth-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol, in his bed-room at the above-named house. Gawler was a bachelor, and is believed to have no relatives in this country. He was employed as a salesman in a down-town dry-goods house. He was very reticent, and very little is known about his affairs. He retired to rest on Saturday night as usual, and nothing strange was noticed about his manner. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the inmates of the house were startled by the report of a pistol-shot, proceeding from Gawler's bedroom. Gawler was found lying in bed, with a pistol-wound in his left breast, and a revolver still grasped in his right hand. On being questioned, he said that he had shot himself with suicidal intent, and had been induced to do so by trouble, of which he refused to explain the nature. Dr. Parke, who was summoned, pronounced the wound to be of a fatal nature.

Religion in our Public Schools—A Sermon by Dr. Cheever.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preached, last night, in the Chapel, of the University, Washington-square, his subject being "The light that is needed in our public schools." The reverend gentleman took for his text the first and second verses of the sixty-seventh Psalm, "God be merciful to us and bless us, and cause the light of His face to shine on us. That Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations," and said this was a missionary prayer, and it would seem impossible that any nation should utter such a prayer and at the same time forbid the entrance of the knowledge of God into its schools. Yet some nations had done this, and others were attempting it. Science showed that it was injurious to exclude the rays of light from the material body; how much more injurious would it be to exclude from the public schools those rays of light which were necessary to the formation of ideas of right and wrong. It was a wrong to forbid the entrance of such rays of light as it would be to forbid the use of proper books in the agricultural or medical colleges, the use of arms or practice of military tactics at West Point, or to prohibit naval training at the Academy. It was a stunting of the soul—the establishment of an institution for child-murder. If it was believed that children were something more than animal matter, it certainly was clearly obligatory on the State to give them all the education necessary for those about to become members of the body politic. An extraordinary stir was being made about the construction, sanitary and ventilating qualities of dwelling-houses, and everything affecting their safety sharply investigated; but health, sir, and light for the mind were equally necessary. Investigation had proved that the children of the public schools were not only defrauded of pure air and adequate space, but, far worse, they were forbidden to partake of moral and spiritual light and ventilation. The principles of science were applied in the building of a residence, but were not applied in the education of those who would one day decide the fate of the nation. A few generations of training without religion would conduct the nation to the verge of ruin. A great clamor was being raised against public men who had been found unfaithful to their trust, especially those who bore the name of Christians. They were expected to give tone and strength to society. If even the best of public men were found to be so corruptible, would it not be madness to provide that the rising generation should not be supplied with a religious education? If it were excluded from the public seminaries, what could be expected but a mass of corruption? The exclusion of religious education in the schools of this State would be a tyranny such as had never been practiced by any nation on earth. It would be dangerous in the extreme, and would entirely unsettle society. An enlightened conscience was the safeguard of the liberties of the people, and could alone support the magnificent system of self-government, the ground work of which was an education in the knowledge of God. The great business of legislation was the restraint of human passions and the protection of man from man. But this scheme for the expulsion of the Bible be perfected and the Republic would become a cauldron of corruption only equaled in impurity by the Roman Empire. The attempted divorce of spiritual from secular education destroyed the beauty of the whole fabric. The power of the State to hang a man was derived from the Great Governor of nations. It would be a despotic murder if the existence of God was not believed. The multitude of methods resorted to, in order to escape this punishment, showed how terrible and powerful it was; but how worthless would it be if men did not believe in the power by which the punishment was ordered. This command of God was the law which formed the keystone of all laws, and held the area of society, but could not be maintained if the existence of God was not taught in the schools. Senators and representatives had been, and would continue to be, trained in the public schools, and the maintenance of a just Government would be impossible without a strict moral training in youth.

Juvenile Missionary Society—Anniversary Exercises of the Washington-Square M. E. Church.

The anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school, was celebrated last evening in the M. E. Church on Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. M. L. H. Buell, presided. The exercises were commenced with the singing of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," by the school, followed by a prayer by the pastor, Rev. W. P. Abbott. The Secretary, Mr. George O. Thompson, then read his annual report, giving in detail the amounts subscribed by each class during the past year, which amounted to $2,967 27, against $2,078 22 subscribed the previous year. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., editor of the *Sunday-School Times*, next delivered an address. He said that the world in which we live, was one that could be improved by all. Each person, young and old, and each nation, however good or great, can be improved. Out of the 1,238,000,000 inhabitants of the earth, but 75,000,000 are Protestants; the remainder are Roman Catholics, Burmese, Pagans, &c. But the gospel of Jesus Christ is spreading far and wide. Railroads, steam-ships, and all modern improvements, although in some instances misused by bad men, are now used in placing the Bible into lands and countries where, heretofore, its name has never been known. Dr. Vincent concluded by thanking the scholars for their munificent subscription, and he hoped that during the present year the amount would be largely increased, and at the next anniversary he would be pleased so learn that six or eight young men had gone to college to train up for the ministry. Mr. Buell then announced that a prize of $25 was awarded to the "Flowers by the Wayside" class for the largest subscription, viz., $573 73, and that prizes were to be given to Annie Applegate, of the "Star of Bethlehem" class, for collecting $91 during the months of February. A large list of names was then read, and each one will receive a prize on the first Sunday in April for collecting over $3 during the month of February.

The Young People's Christian Association—The Secretary's Report.

The second anniversary of the Young People's Christian Association connected with the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church was celebrated last evening at the above-named church.

After some introductory singing and the reading of Scripture, prayer was said by Rev. H. D. Northrup, the pastor of the church. Mr. Miller read the Secretary's report for the past year, which showed that the society had progressed both financially and numerically. When the last report was made, there were but a hundred members belonging to the society. Since then sixty-two new names had been added to the roll. The receipts have amounted to $995 47, and the expenditures to $675 07, leaving a balance in the treasury of $320 40. The standing committee were the same as before—namely, the Devotional, Hospitality, and Entertainment, to which had been added another, called the Music Committee, through whose exertions a piano for the use of the singing class had been purchased, as well as a handsome sum donated for the refitting of the pastor's studio.

After addresses by Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and the pastor, the exercises closed with the benediction.

St. Patrick's Day in Brooklyn.

Delegates from forty-five Irish societies of Kings County assembled in convention yesterday afternoon at Hibernia Hall, Gold-street, between Myrtle-avenue and Johnson-street, to arrange for the annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Brooklyn. Edward Frayne presided over the convention, and John Kelly acted as Secretary. Marshals were appointed, and a line of march through the principal streets selected. This latter part of the programme, however, must be submitted to the Police Commissioners before it can be fully determined on. Mr. Patrick Keenan has been elected marshal of the Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Van Elten Collection.

Some 160 pictures, the result of several years of hard work by Mr. Kruseman Van Elten, of New-York, are to be sold on this and to-morrow evenings at the Somerville Gallery. They represent scenes in this country and Holland, and evince most unmistakably that Mr. Van Elten is a laborious and conscientious student of nature, with an eye capable of appreciating her beauties, and a hand capable of representing them. Of one or two of Mr. Van Elten's pictures, when exhibited at the Academy, we have already spoken favorably. Good, solid work, truthful color, and pleasing variety of effect are the principal characteristics of Mr. Van Elten's compositions.

National Academy Water Colors.

We are desired to state that the English pictures at present on view in the National Academy Water-color Exhibition will be returned to London at the close of the exhibition on Wednesday next. There will be no auction or after sale, so that if connoisseurs wish to secure any of the pictures they must purchase at the prices fixed by the artists in England, for there will be no alteration whatever.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Hanley, who stabbed Bernard Burke in the leg during an affray in Bleecker-street, on Saturday night, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Justice Fowler, yesterday, committed John Downing to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Hugh Bannon, of No. 510 West Thirty-ninth-street, on Saturday night.

Michael J. Bergen, charged with keeping a policy-shop at No. 461 West Thirty-second-street, was held for trial, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in $500 bail.

Private dispatches from Washington were received last night in this City, by Wall-street operators, stating that the Pacific Mail investigation will not be allowed to drop at its present stage.

Charles Sevelzer was held to bail in $300 to answer at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for cutting George Newman, of No. 346 East Thirty-second-street, with a blow on the head with a bottle.

Mrs. Cordelia F. Golding, of No. 115 East Fourteenth-street, found a colored male infant about a week old on the stoop of her residence on Saturday evening. The foundling was taken in charge by the police.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found yesterday floating in the North River at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

During an affray, last evening, at No. 102 Washington-street, Bridget Campbell was severely cut on the head by John Langdon, who also bit her lip. Bridget was taken to the Park Hospital, and Langdon was arrested.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, delivered a lecture last night, in the Cooper Institute, upon the subject of "Fast Young Men." The hall was very full and the lecturer was frequently and enthusiastically applauded.

Terence Abearn, of No. 206 East Fifty-fourth-street, who fell from pier No. 31, North River, into a lighter lying alongside the wharf, on Saturday last, died at the Park Hospital yesterday. Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest.

Charles Henes was taken before Justice Fowler, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial on a charge of stabbing Wm. Ryan, of No. 355 West Forty-sixth-street, on Saturday night. Ryan is but slightly injured.

Edward McManus, aged twelve, residing at No. 593 Grand-street, was stabbed in the back by John Budt, aged fourteen, during a fight, at the corner of Broome and Cannon-street, and received a slight wound. Budt was arrested.

An unknown man went into a coffee booth in Fulton Market, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and in a few moments became insensible, and was taken to the Park Hospital. He was attended by Dr. Hemmingway, who found him suffering from apoplexy.

Two burglaries were committed on Saturday night, $60 and two promissory notes being stolen from the safe of Anderson & Bro., on Broadway, near Rutledge-street, and a quantity of silverware from the residence of Mr. H. S. Schenck, No. 67 Putnam-avenue.

The annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the Medical Department of the New-York University will be held at Association Hall on Tuesday evening. Addresses will be made by Chancellor Howard Crosby and Dr. Satchwell, of North Carolina.

In these times of accidents it should be remembered that the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., make it their business for a small sum per annum to grant policies covering general accidents, as is explained more fully in their advertisement.

The second lecture of the Trinity Chapel course will take place this evening, in the Sunday-school room of the chapel. Rev. R. Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, will speak upon "The Secret of Successful Teaching."

Dr. Colton will open his course of lectures to-night, at the Cooper Institute, on "Gases," and give some interesting experiments in natural philosophy, showing the properties of different gases, and will also show the amusing effects of nitrous-oxide or laughing-gas.

Wm. Smith, aged five years, who had been missing from his home, No. 1,602 Third-avenue, since Saturday afternoon, was found yesterday by Officer Cornish, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in an open lot in the rear of his father's, insensible from cold and exposure. The child was cared for by his parents.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of the two-story frame building No. 38 Thompson-street, occupied by J. O'Donnell as a junk-shop. Damage to stock $150; insured for $400 in the Westchester County Company. The building is owned by M. & S. Steinberger; damage $100; insured.

The German printers, forming the German Typographical Union, are moving in the matter of holding a national convention with a view of forming a German-American National Printers' Union. The convention is to be held in Philadelphia in April, and delegates are expected from all the principal cities.

Hector R. Echgers, aged thirty, of No. 65 Irving-place, was found, last evening, suffering from delirium tremens at the New-York Hotel, and Benjamin Walton, aged thirty-six, of no home, was found in the same plight at Broadway and Bleecker-street. They were both attended by Dr. Steele, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A portion of a human foot was found on Saturday night in the gutter at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and on inquiry it was ascertained that a gentleman residing at No. 102 East Twenty-third-street had met with an accident, and a surgeon had amputated his foot, which was by mistake thrown into the street.

At a meeting at Helvetia Hall last evening a new German literary association was formed, of which Dr. Mackenwics was chosen President and H. Rosenburg Secretary. An Executive Committee, composed of Dr. Julius Hoffmann, Dr. R. Fraenkel, and Rosenburg, was formed, and some arrangements to open reading rooms and a library were made.

James Bracken, aged twenty-eight, of No. 409 East Seventeenth-street, who was so badly injured in a friendly night while wrestling with James Kelly, of No. 416 East Sixteenth-street, in Henry Cegan's liquor-store, No. 177 First-avenue, as already published in THE TIMES, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Keenan was requested to hold an inquest in the case, and in the mean time Kelly will be detained to await the result.

BROOKLYN.

At 2:40 o'clock yesterday morning John Munn, an undertaker, of Hunter's Point, was found lying on the sidewalk in Greenpoint-avenue, near West-street, Greenpoint, where he had been knocked down and badly beaten by unknown men. He had several severe cuts on the head.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Court and Court of Sessions will commence at Riverhead on the 17th inst., when the persons indicted for the Kelsey riot, at Huntington, will be placed on trial.

In Suffolk County the apportionment of school moneys for 1873 amounts to $29,784, divided as follows: According to districts, $9,541 62; according to population, $18,658 68; library money, $583 84.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of East Hampton, while walking home from Sag Harbor on Saturday evening, was attacked by a highwayman, who struck him twice on the head with a club, knocking him senseless. The robber probably became alarmed, as he left without securing the money on Mr. Wilson's person.

The old Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, was recently disposed of to private parties to prevent its being transformed into a lager-beer establishment. This academy was one of the oldest and best known educational institutions in the country, numbering among its graduates James H. Hackett, the actor, father of the Recorder, James De Peyster Ogden, McKean Buchanan, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Richard L. Larremore, Thurlow Weed, and others.

STATEN ISLAND.

Fire Engine Company No. 4 of New-Brighton have purchased a new steam-engine, which they will receive on the 1st of April next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson Board of Education has decided to introduce the teaching of vocal music into the public schools.

H. C. Sauer, a milkman belonging to Elizabethport, was almost instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Linden, on Saturday evening, while attempting to drive across the track.

The Paterson Police Head-quarters have recently been closed and the doors locked on Sunday, in order to prevent the entrance of New-York reporters, who have formerly frequented the place in search of information.

Adolph Trippel, a German boarder at the house of Mrs. Kayser, at No. 131 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday morning found dead in bed. He was a man of sixty years, and had been on a prolonged spree.

Mayor Schmensohl, of Hoboken has taken from the special police at the ferry and elsewhere their badges, acting under the advice of the City Attorney, who has decided that the Police Board had no authority to grant special police power.

The Paterson Board of Education has adopted the report of its Committee on Investigation of Charges against Commissioner Van Winkle, who was accused of malfeasance in office, because it was found that he had furnished goods to the board. The committee decided that his act was not illegal, and the board has acquitted the accused.

Confirmation Services—Bishop Potter at St. Paul's Church.

Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the diocese, administered the rite of confirmation last evening in St. Paul's Church, on Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. A large congregation was present during the ceremony. At 7½ o'clock Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., who officiated in the place of the regular pastor, pronounced the opening prayer. The lessons of the day were then read, after which the 343d hymn, commencing:

"His mercy and his truth
The righteous Lord displays,
In bringing wandering sinners home,
And seeming them His ways."

was sung. During the singing of the hymn the candidates for confirmation, five in number, gathered round the chancel, and at its conclusion approached the altar-rail in obedience to a sign from Dr. Tyng. The rule of the church which provides that no person shall be confirmed who does not fully understand the nature of the ceremony was next read, after which those who were about to receive the rite knelt down. Dr. Potter then addressed the usual questions to the candidates as to whether they were willing to renew the promise made for them at baptism, and laying his hand upon the head of each one in turn, administered the sacred rites. After the ceremony the reverend prelate spoke earnestly a few words to the recipients of the rite, admonishing them of the responsibility they had assumed and urging on them to enter on a new life in the service of God. The 510th hymn was then sung, after which the Bishop pronounced the benediction, and the congregation departed.

[Advertisement.]

A popular demand for novelty, beauty, dash, and style is answered by KNOX, by the introduction of his Spring style of gentlemen's hats. You will find it at No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Sans Souci, for Savannah.—Miss M. S. Van Wyck, Mrs. Mary A.